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The Egyptian Gazette

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA

Max. Temp. in the shade ... 30 5
Min. do. do. ... 23
Humidity of the air ... ... 75 Heat of the sun Moon rises 4.6 p.m. , sets 1.54 a.m.

OTHER STATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday.

Max. in the shade. Stations. Port Said ... 32 22 23 Atbara .... 34 21 Suakin ... Ghizeh Khartoum. Wad Medani 22 28 Dueim..... 43 23

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Very light Moder. 757.5 758.8 Light 754.1 Almost calm 7518 Very light 33

### The Egyptian Gazette

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### The Egyptian Gazette

Editor and Manager - - R. SNELLING Price: ONE PLASTRE TARIFF.

WEDNESDÁY, AUGUST 1, 1906.

### THE RUSSIAN CRISIS. The lack of tact which has been the most

conspicuous feature of the Tsar's dealings with his people since the reply was given to he first Address of the Duma is shown equally in the Imperial Decree recording its dismissal. The representatives of the nation have strayed into spheres beyond their competence," says the Tear; and the instances cited are three. They have made inquiries into the acts of local authorities instituted by the Emperor which, being interpreted, is, that they have presumed to fix the responsibility of the Bielostok massacres upon their real authors. and they have complained of the corruption of the Bureaucracy. Again, they have made comments on the imperfections of the fundamental laws, which can only be modified by the Imperial will. But the Russian code is notoriously oth contradictory and barbarous; and it is surely not beyond the competence even of a merely deliberative body to suggest the excision of admitted faults. Thirdly, they have appealed to the nation, and this, it is true, was a mistake both in tactics and on higher constitutional ground. Whether it was a crime which necessitated the dissolution of the body which committed it we take leave to doubt: but the excuse put forward that the peasants were "disturbed by such anomalies" will not hold. They were much more disturbed by the war with Japan, which to many was a revelaion of a new world; and the fact that they had a voice in the affairs of their country at all was a more glaring anomaly than any excess committed by their representatives in St. Petersburg. The alternative see-saw between Parliamentary government and the inflexible will of Nicholas II. will become a disturbing feature of the first magnitude during the next few months, and though the peasant moves slowly, when he has once decided on action he does not draw back.

Taken at the best, the situation is most

serious. Even though we indulge in the almost

impossible hope that everything will remain

quiet, the next Dama must be far less conciliatory in tone than the one whose end has now come, says the "Globe". The moderating influence of the Constitutional Democrats will be absent, for, like the Trimmers of old in England, the party of compromise will be rejected as men unfit for a crisis. It is inconceivable that either the Court or officialdom will be represented to any extent. The former has alienated all save its mmediate circle, and perhaps the lowest class of the bourgeoisie, the smaller shopkeepers, who have ever been its most fanatical supporters. The Bureaucracy are detested from ead to end of the Empire; in this all Russian opinion is at one with the audience which first saw an historic drama dealing with that class at St. Petersburg years ago, and was moved to exclaim, "There is not an honest man among them all." This leaves for the members of the next Duma merely the extremists, whose opposition to the Tsar knows no bounds, and the visionaries, whose remedies are made up of a mixture of French philosophy two centuries old and a parody of German Socialism. It is not to such men that the Emperor can look for the salvation of his country. But before the next election so much may happen that the speculation is unprofitable. In any event, the Tear has played his last card, and played it badly. It revolution does not come, he will be face to face with a Duma whose demands it will be impossible to concede. If the situation becomes so threatening that he gives way and convokes Parliament before the date stated in the Ukase he will be a defeated monarch, and the people will have an enormous advantage on the next rubber. On the other hand, if the revolution can no longer be stayed, he will find he has lost the support of the whole Empire, and even the Army may prove to be a broken reed when he requires its

Street, E.C.

ondon Correspondent's Offices -36, New Broad Offices.—No. 1 Sharia Zervudachi, (opposite

# ADVANCES ON SECURITIES IN CURRENT ACCOUNT.

Pers, July 23.

### Fatal Accident.

A Sudanese was knocked over and killed by a train at Gabbari yesterday.

Cattle Plague. Bovine typhus has broken out in the Abou Tig district (Assiout province).

#### Bubonic Plague.

To-day's plague bulletin records a fatal case at Alexandria, the victim being a young native girl living in Tewfikieh street, Mina kism. One case was discharged as cured.

#### White Slave Trade.

The Smyrna police have arrested on board the steamer Sevac, from Alexandria, a European who was travelling with five young girls had adopted the principle of manhood suffrage to Constantinople.

#### Sad Occurrence at a Wedding.

An old Sudanese woman attended a wedding at Ramleh yesterday and during the ceremony one of the horses in the wedding procession knocked her over. She died last night in hospital.

#### Wanted. - A Lifeboat.

A correspondent, commenting on the recent fatal accident off Aboukir, in which ten Italian fishermen 'ost their lives, arges the port anthorities to organise a proper life boat service, the want of which has long been felt in a centre of so great a naval importance as Alexandria.

#### Indigent Moors.

Moorish pilgrims to the number of 284 will arrive here at noon on Friday from Suez, where they have been purging their quarantine. They will embark at Alexandria on Saturday for Tangier. Their expenses at Suez and their journey home have been paid for by the Egyptian Government as they are so indigent.

Persons wishing to receive their correspondence at the distribution windows of post offices are carnestly requested to take necessary steps to have such letters addressed "Poste Restante." Those who subscribe to special boxes will facilitate sorting by having the number of their box put on their address.

#### Western Oases.

The Western Oases Railway, now being constructed by the Corporation of Western Egypt in connection with their land development, etc., in the Western Oases, has been completely laid to kilometre 67. The telephone equipment has been installed from the junction with the Egyptian State Railway to railhead. | Transvaal.

### Menshawi Pasha's Legacies.

The El Orwa El-Woska Benevolent Society intends to bring an action against the heirs of the late Menshawi Pasha, claiming the balance of the annual revenue allowed to the society by the deceased, in accordance with his will, and the 109 feddans of land willed by the

### Cotton Damagers Sentenced.

This morning, the Attarin Native Court sentenced Ali Nagar and Salim Saleiman, of Itai el Baroud Markez, to 5 years' penal servitude and 3 years imprisonment, respectively, for wilfully destroying three kirats of a cotton plantation belonging to Abd el-Salam el-Magri, at Abrag Hamam, on the 15th June

### Assault on European.

While travelling on a trolley to the quarries behind the Tombs of the Khalifs, Cairo, yesterday morning, an Italian foreman, belonging to the State Railways, was attacked by natives. who so roughly handled him as to disable him for several days. The trolley pushers did not raise a finger in defence of their master but looked on all the time.

### Snapshotting Denishwai.

Sir E. Grey informed Mr. MacNeill, M.P., in the House of Commons last week, that he had no information as to the circumstances in which certain photographs of the Denshawi hangings and floggings were taken and published. All spectators were kept at a considerable distance from the scene of the executions by a cordon of police, with the exception of the members of the Press, who were on the public Arabs from 2 to 3 francs per diem. road. The authorities had no responsibility either for the taking of the photographs or

#### their publication. Carlton Extension.

Mr. C. Aquilina, proprietor of the Carlton Hetel, Bulkeley, is to be congratulated on the extension which he has just made to his hotel. With the increasing popularity of the Carlton, both in summer and winter, it became evident that the available accommodation was becoming too restricted, and so Mr. Aquilina had a new wing constructed on the side of the hotel facing the Ramleh road. This wing has just been opened and increases the hotel accommodation by 14 bedrooms facing due north and exposed to the invigorating sea breezes. These rooms have all been furnished with exquisite taste and, when it is more widely known that Mr. Aquilina's inclusive charges are so moderate as P.T. 40 per day, they should not long remain unoccupied. Space has also been found in the new wing of the building for A spacious and well-decorated dining room, the former dining-room being converted into a reading-room, and there is also a new and comfortable lounge.

### NEW KHEDIVIAL HOTEL

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### CONSTITUTION FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

GOVERNMENT'S 'GREAT ERROR

BRITON AND BOER.

London, July 31.

House of Commons -The Transvaal Constitution has been adopted by 315 votes to 83. Mr. W. Churchill, explaining the Constitu-

tion, said that the guiding principle in granting responsible government to the Transvaal was to extend to Briton and Boer the fullest priv leges of British citizenship. The Government and single members for constituencies. There were to be 34 members for the Rand, 6 for Pretoria, and 29 for the rest of the Transvaal. Dutch or English was to be spoken. The second Chamber was to be nominated for the duration of the first Parliament and after that, to be

The Constitution contains a clause abrogating the Chinese ordinance, after a reasonable time declaring that no 'a v should be assented to which sanctioned service service or forced

The Hon. Alfred Lyttelton and Mr. Ba'four considered that no security was afforded to British supremacy, and that the only hopeful feature was the postponement of the granting of responsible government to the Orange River Colony.

Mr. Balfour declined any responsibility for "the most reck'ess experiment in the history of our colonial policy." "What security," he said, "was there that the powers now conferred on the Transvaal Colony would not be used to establish a condition of things which would make future anti British action probable and dangerous ?" Sir H. Campbell Bannerman exclaimed that

never in the course of his parliamentary expe rience had he listened to a more unworthy mischievous, and unpatriotic speech. This remark called forth a protest from the Opposition and Ministerial cheers.

House of Lords.-Lord Elgin made a statement similar to Mr. W. Churchill's.

Lord Milner said that the Government was making a great error, and that it would be absolutely wrong to follow a course which might, within a year, result in Generals Botha and Smuts controlling the Government of the (Reuter)

#### SERIOUS FIRE IN CAIRO.

A serious fire occurred on Monday evening n Cairo in Sharia el Godarieh, in the Darb el Ahmar district, in an oil and paint store which is situated between the Greek Orthodox late Pasha to the Mohamed Aly Industrial church and the Metwalli mosque. Very shortly after the fire was discovered the flames arsumed alarming proportions, and had it not been for the prompt arrival of the Fire Brigade under the command of Captain Blake with three fire engines, the damage must have been far more extensive.

In consequence of the highly inflammable nature of the contents of the store and the remote possibility of saving it, the attention of the brigade was chiefly directed towards the surrounding buildings and, though it was not until the small hours of the morning that the brigade could leave the scone, all danger of a serious extension of the fire was averted in a very short space of time.

A considerable portion of the contents of the store were rescued, but the damages, which include the destruction of two buildings, are estimated at about £15, 00.

### STRIKE OF MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES

The stone-cutters in the service of the Alexandria Municipality, to the number of 110, have gone out on strike. They demand less than the ten-hours day, which has been the habitual duration of their daily work, and also an increase in wages. For the Europeans the pay varies from 4 to 6 francs and for the

Only two or three men remained at work this morning but the strike will be general this evening. The men complain that their life is now intolerable owing to the increase in house rent and the rise in price of food.

### COTTON WORM.

The operations for the destruction of the cotton worm which were carried on last week met with the same success as in the former weeks. During this period no signs of the pest were observed in the provinces of Assiout. Beni Souef, and Keneh, and the reports from other provinces are as follows :-

Behera - 39,432 feddans, including 254 villages, were infected and cleared. Sharkieh-171 feddans, including 10 villages

vere infected and cleared. Dakahlieh-2,331 teddans, including 71 villages, were infected and of these 2,282

feddans were cleared, Fayoum-2 feddans were infected and leared:

Gharbieh-2,725 feddans, including 46 feddans were cleared. Ghizeh-118 feddans, including 3 villages,

were infected, and with the exception of 1 feddan the whole area was cleared. Kalioabieh-128 feddans, including

villages, were infected and cleared, Menonfieh-440 feddans, including

villages, were infected and cleared. Minish-99 feddans, including 5 villages, were infected and cleared.

### MINDEN DAY.

TROOPING OF THE COLOUR.

The troo; ing of the colour by the 1st Battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers, in celebration on Monday night in the House of Commons, of the great Battle of Minden (which was to the effect that the future strength of the fought on August 1, 1769), took place at 7 British force in Egypt is to be about 5.700 o'clock this morning on Abdeen-square, Cairo. The main portion of the battalion was drawn

up in line in front of the Palace, and facing a line of Fusiliers and the 4th Battalion Egyptian Infantry. All the officers and men of the Lancashire Fasiliers were in their halmets a red and a white or yellow rose. The drams were heavily decorated with the roses topped the colour. At the commencement of the ceremony

the battalion was inspected by Col. Cuthbert, temporarily in command of the Army of Ocennation. The colours were led out and after the salute were handed to the officer in charge of the escort column. They were trooped round the square escorted by the whole battalion, and after re-forming in double line the battalion advanced in review order and the ceremony was then concluded. After the trooping of the colour, Major

Hamilton and the officers of the battalion received their friends in a large marquee which hal been creeted in the square.

### THE COMMISSIONS OF BRIGANDAGE.

### A PRECEDENT FOR SPECIAL COURTS.

One seems to have overlooked the fact, sava the Cairo Correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" that once before in the history of the British occupation of Egypt, unconstitutional measures had to be taken in order to settle the natives. It was in 1884, when raiding and brigandage was carried on on an enorm as scale in the provinces, and had come to such a pass that the Native Courts were helpless to repress it. The Criminal Code was set aside, and special courts, under instituted for the trial of all criminal acts. They were given the power of summary jurisdiction, and their decisions savoured very much of court martial law. These Commissions sat for five years, until the arrival in the country of Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Scott, who was destined to become Judicial Adviser.

There special courts had a great effect on the raids and brigandage, and, so to speak, stamped them out, but they, themselves, were g i'ty of great abuses. In many cases the innocent suffered for the guilty, and the personal element entered very often into the cases. The Commissions were composed of natives. presided over by the Mudir or Governor of the province. There was no European guiding spirit, or even a system of inspection. The Commissions depended from the Ministry of the Interior, which was at that time an entirely native department, and not, strange to sav. from the Ministry of Justice. The appointment in 1887 marked the starting point of reform. He investigated the working of these special courts, and demonstrated the enormity of their abuses. due to the absence of European supervision.

In May, 1889, they were at last abolished. Although originally instituted for a few months. the first short period had been prolonged by special decrees, until the courts had been in working for five years. The work for which they had been formed had been done by them, for in 1890 acts of brigandage were few and far between, although the means by which this end was attained were such as would not bear close investigation. But it was the abolition of these very courts which started the ill-feeling between Ri z Pashs, the Premier, and Sir Evelyn Baring ill-feeling which culminated in viser to the Egyptian Government and the resignation of Risz.

Thus, if S'r Edward Grey's threat of unconstitutional measures is to be carried out, there is a very good precedent for the institution of a similar set of courts for the repression of acts of assault. Only this time there will be no abuses, for the judicial system in Egypt has been regulated since the Commission of Brigandage, and every case will be thoroughly investigated -as all judgments are now-by the staff of European inspectors which is at present attached to the Ministry of Justice.

### THE DENISHWAI AFFAIR.

"Al Moayad" publishes the following remarks on the Denishawi affair, the papers concerning which are to be submitted to the House of Commons to-day :--

August is the date when those papers will be examined by Parliament. How will it end? To this question the former measures taken by the British officials give the reply. The arrangements made by Lord Cromer and Sir Edward Grey will give a political colour to the papers, and produce an excuse strong enough to let the British officials in Egypt escape from any blame or responsibility for the villages, were infected, and of these 1,502 acts they committed in the Denishwai affair. The Mex affray and the aggression on Mr. Ashton, the British inspector of irrigation, may be added to the Denishwai outrage to emphasise the "dangerous fanaticism" which has been declared by Sir E. Grey in the British Parliament. The Liberal members will, we presume, remain silent and then the documents will be put aside for ever. This is the conclusion which, it is thought, will be arrived at to-morrow,"

### THE BRITISH GARRISON. THE NATIVE PRESS IN EGYPT.

THE COST TO EGYPT.

The announcement that Mr. Runeiman made men, will be received with general satisfaction among the European population in Egypt, but at the same time it may be doubted whether them, on the opposite side of the square, was the increase is not too small considering the actual condition of affairs, and that there would have been a greater sense of security if the numbers of the garrison had been nearer 10,000 than 5,000. The native Press can have no valid grounds for complaint at the extra same il we, and a wreath of red and white expense which Egypt will have to bear for maintaining an increased garrison, for that "he who calls the tune must pay the piper" is a principle of world-wide application. As there is a good deal of ignorance as to

the exact financial relations between the British

and Egyptian Governments in regard to the

Army of Occupation, the following account will

not be inopportune at the present moment.

In 1904 the annual cost of the Army of Occupation to the Egyptian Government was increased from L.E. 84,825 to L.E. 97,500. The reasons for this increase were as follows In the early days of the Occupation, the yearly contribution of the Egyptian Treasury towards the expenses of the British garrison was a sum representing at the time the true extra cost of maintaining the then existing garrison, over and above that which would have been incurred had the troops been stationed in the United Kingdom. For 1885, an arrangement was made under which Egypt paid a sum of 4l. per head per month towards the expenses of the troops up to a maximum of 200,000l. This arrangement remained in force for two years, after which the sum was reduced to L.E. 84,825. At this figure, independently of extraordinary expenditure connected with military operations in the Sudan, it was allowed to remain until 1901, although it was far from representing the true extra cost of the garrison. In the course of the summer of that the title of "Commissions of Brigandage," were year the matter was reconsidered, and the British Government, taking into consideration the improved financial condition of Egypt, expressed a desire to return to the original agreement. It was impossible to contest so legitimate a demand, but in order that the future charge should not weigh heavily on the Egyptian Treasury it was agreed that the number of British troops permanently stationed in this country should be reduced. and the sum payable fixed at LE. 97.500 (100,000l.) a year, or an increase of only L.E. 12,675. This sum, which was not to be liable to fluctuations arriving from any minor changes in the total cost of the garrison, represented approximately the true extra expenditure incurred by the British Government by reason of the presence of a British force in Egypt, as constituted from the 1st January 1905. The reduction in the force (including the British troops at Khartonm) was expec'ed to bring the number of of M Legrelle to the post of Public Prosecutor the garrison to about 3,500 men. Lord Cromer in his penultimate Report remarked that it was not necessary nor desirable 'on Egyptian as on more general grounds, that the force should be large," and his Lordship added that "the reduced garrison will amply suffice as a guarantee for the maintenance of public order under all ordinary circumstances." The circumstances that have ensued in the eighteen months since these words were written have induced Lord Cromer to complete'y change his opinion.

### CREDITS FOR THE SUDAN.

The Ministry of Finance has opened the following credits for the Sudan : L.E. 1,080 for the appointment of Mr. Scott as Judical Ad- erecting a small arsenal in Khartoum ; L.E. 3,500 for purchasing sandry equipages for the defence of that town, and L.E. 2,300 for purchasing motor vans for the traffic department at Bahr el Ghazal.

### SUEZ-NAKHL TELEGRAPH.

The Ministry of Finance has opened a credit of L.E. 3,100 for a telegraph line between Surz and Nakhl.

Another credit has been opened for erecting landing stage on the Nile bank near Kasr el-

### EGYPT'S UNEMPLOYED.

To escape the vigilance of the police a number of Berbereen have fled to Ramleh and The documents in regard to the Denishwai case have been translated and submitted to other suburbs, but the Gouvernorat has issued the British Government; and the first day of a circular to the several kiems is order to apprehend the vagrants.

Passengers at Bab-el Hadid station, Cairo, were not a little surprised yesterday morning by the unwonted spectacle of about five score of these tramps, escorted by shawishes, who were being sent off to their homes in the provinces.

During the last three days in Cairo alone apwards of three hundred of these idlers have een arrested, and they include a goodly number of Europeans who are being dealt with by their respective consulates. One of these undesirables had been wanted for robbery, and had on his person the jewels he had stolen several months ago. Expulsion in the case of the Berbereen is

mpossible, as they all belong to tribes in Egypt.

The penalty for vagrancy is two months'

MUSTAPHA KAMEL'S ROLE.

The following suggestive letter appears in

the "Standard" : Sir,-The letter appearing in your issue of the 23rd ult. from Mustapha Pasha Kamel

will be found instructive in England as an anthoritative exposition of the views of the self-named National party in this country. That numerous portion of the home public which indulges in the belief that the Egyptians are grateful for the benefits arising to them from the British occupation will be surprised to learn that not only such is not the case, but that actually the British are the subjects of their cordial detestation. This, however, is a truth to which, as an old resident in Egypt, I can confidently testify. Never, since 1882, do I remember a period when the people, both in town and country, were more antagonistic This result is unquestionably owing to Mus

tapha Pasha Kamel himself and his congeners

dispute, have (doubtless under orders from

Yildiz) persistently directed the anti European

sentiment, always more or less current here,

against the British. Without the pernicious

Denishwai, ready to bludgeon, or even burn alive, British officers in uniform, and that within six miles of their armed force of 150 men capable of scattering like chaff before the wind the whole of the inhabitants of the village. During last year's European naval demonstration against the Porte a belief was current amongst the low class native population of Alexandria that an order from the Sultan might be daily excepted in Egypt to commence the 'Jehad," or Holy War, and this culminated in a riot on December 10, which might have resulted much more seriously than it actually did. The popular sentiment was then unquestion ably anti European, but, since Akaba it has heen directed specially against the British. and the Denishwai outrage with its stern re-

is the chief as being the direct cause of both these incidents. When Mustapha Pasha Kamel affirms that "outsiders" have chiefly profited by British rule in Egypt, he makes a statement entirely contrary to fact, it being impossible to peruse any of Lord Cromer's reports without perceiving the exclusive way in which all his efforts have been directed to the good of Egypt and the Egyptians. To the Egyptian peasant-the bulk of the population—the British occupation bas been salvation; others, if profiting, have done so but incidentally.

the school of which Mustapha Pasha Kamel

In my view, the proper recognition of the contents of the letter of Mastapha Pasha Kamel would be the prompt abandonment by us in Egypt of our blameworthy latitude in Press matters, so astonishing to all the foreign colonists there resident, and the cutting off of the stream of perennial poison with which the pan-Islam journals now so disastrously flood the country. I know that in England the "liberty of the Press" is a maxim of almost idolatrous worship, and any proposed restraint in this respect is looked at askance. The advantages arising from the liberty of the press as from other forms of liberty depend much upon the education and capacity of the receiver. Actually, in Egypt, a country emerging from a serfdom of centuries, such liberty in the hands of writers of the type of Mustapa Pasha Kamel and his colleagues is a source of great danger to the whole community, whether native or foreign-hence th's I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A SINCERE FRIEND OF THE EGYPTIAN PROPLE. Cairo, July 9.

### PROTECTION OF FRENCH SCHOOLS.

The Franciscan Sisters recently decided, without awaiting the solution of the question of the Protectorate of the Latin Patriarchate of Jerusalem, to transfer their schools at Kasr el Nil and Clot Bey from French to Italian protection by placing them under the patronage of the Italian National Association for Eastern Missions, which has undertaken to pay the annual subsidy of 6,000 francs, till then payable by the Propagation of the Faith of Lyons, a French institution. In addition to this, the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs has granted the schools a subsidy which, together with the 6,000 france, will guarantee the existence of these schools.

### SAN STEFANO CASINO.

The following is the menu of the dinner to be served to-morrow evening, on the occasion of the small dance :-

> Consommé double glacé Filet de bar frit sauce Gribiche Pommes nature Tournedos à la belle Hélène Constades de vol au vent à la Toulouse Petits poids à la Française Dindonneau roti Broche Salade de saison Bombe mascotte Gâteau Genoise Grand Dessert

A gala performance will be given at the San Stefano Theatre to-morrow evening, when the new ballet. "The Geishe," will be given.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE NOTES.

The arrival of the Turco-Egyptian boundary commissioners at El Arish, in Egyptian terri tory, is officially announced. As your readers are aware, the Turkish commission refused at first to go to El Arish, and its arrival in that ocality is considered here as a diplomatic success for the Egyptians. The first pour parlers, however, gave rise to such divergen-cies of opinion that negotiations have been suspended in order to draw up a new plan of discussion.

#### Ecclesiastical Conflict.

Relations between the Patriarchate Alexandria and the Archbishop of Mount Sinai are, according to a Greek contemporary, somewhat strained. They were never very cordial, but lately they have become bitter over the question of the school founded in 1861 by of the pan-Islam Press, who, since the Akaba the brothers Raphael and Anania Ampetion for poor shildren of the Greek community. According to the will of the founders, the school was to be placed under the control of a committee of nine, whose president was by teachings of that Press the peaceable and right to be the Archbishop of Mount Sinai. I now appears that the Archbishop wished to prohibit certain persons not possessing the confidence of the community from joining the normally-phlegmatic Egyptian peasant would never have developed into the demoniac of board of the school. Regrettable incidents ensued, and the Patriarchate of Alexandria had to interfere. Monsignor Photius asked the Archbishop of Mount Sinai his reasons for excluding these persons, and why he had gone to Cairo without the authorisation of his hierarchical chief. The Archbishop vouchsafed no reply and hence a conflict has sprung up between the Churches of Jerusalem and Alex andria.

### Khedivah-Mother's Pligrimage,

It is stated that during the next pilgrimage to the floly Places of Islam, H.H. the Khedivah Mother will visit both Mecca and Medina The Sultan has given orders for a brillian reception to be given to her Highness, and, by Imperial order, great preparations are being tribution has been one of the results. I regard made for the journey.

Egypt and Bulgaria.

M.-P. Dimitroff, director of the administra tive section of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at Sofis, has returned from Egypt, where he had been to negotiate the commercial treaty between that country and the Bulgarian Principality.

The Varna chamber of commerce has decided to purchase, with the guarantee of the Bulgarian Government, two steamers which are intended to run between Bulgaria and Egypt.

M. Pacliano, Roumanian Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General in Cairo, has arrived here from Bucharest.

### PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

M. Alexis Smyrnoff, Russian Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General, left yesterday for Europe by the Russian mail steamer.

Mr. P. W. Machell, C.M.G., expects to leave for England during the course of next week.

Mr. Verschoyle left for England yesterday afternoon by the P. & C. S.S. Arabia.

During the absence on leave of M. Maspero, Emile Brugsch Pasha will act as director

Mr. William R. Williams has been appointed inspector of the First Circle of Irrigation, to replace Mr. J. Langley.

The labours of Sir Charles Scotter during his recent inspection of the system of the E.R.A. have, says "Les Pyramides," been rewarded at the rate of 4,265 france 25 centimes per day.

The death is announced at Alexandria of Ismail Pasha Yaghen.

Rev. James Thompson Burns, M.A., assistan chaplain at All Saints' Church, Cairo, was married on July 24 to Miss Emily Blythe, o Cambridge. Mr. and Mrs. Burns are leaving by the S.S. Egypt and arrive in Cairo on August 8.

The Dean and Mrs. Butcher go on leave few days later.

Mr. Schafer, managing director of the Shannon, Ltd., is expected to arrive in Cairo very shortly.

The Ministry of Public Works has appointed Osman Eff. Rushdi engineer in the Taftish of Cairo and the Delta, at a salary of L.E. 240 per

### BERLITZ SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGES

MUTINY OF TROOPS.

THE PART OF THE PARTY OF THE PA LOYAL INFANTRY BOMBARDED. min9312

500 KILLED OR WOUNDED.

HELSINGFORS, July 31. The garrison of the artillery fortress of Sveaborg mutinied last night and bombarded the quarters of the loyal infantry. 500 men were killed or wounded. The troops of the garrison at Skatudden mutinied this morning and imprisoned their officers. (Reuter)

HELSINGFORS, July 31. The artillery in the Sveaborg fortress mutinied. The infantry remained faithful, and a conflict took place, in the course of which 500 men were killed or wounded. The mutineers occupy three islands. (H2028)

St. Petersburg, July 31. All the revolutionary organisations, including the ex-members of the Duma, have issued a manifesto to the peasants urging them to seize the land of which they had been deprived by the diabolical designs of the Grand Dukes and other counsellors of the Tsar, and to remove the local authorities and select their own representatives instead. The Government had declared war on the nation and now was the time for the country to rise.

The Government has decided to prosecute the signatories of the Viborg manifesto.(Rsuter)

The gravity of this mutiny will be appreciated by everyone who has any acquaintance with the capital of Finland, for Sveaborg is one of the stock excursions from Helsingfors, from which it is only half an hour's trip in a steamer. Sveaborg has been called the "Gibraltar of the North" and is of enormous strategic importance, for it protects the naval harbour of Heisingfors, which is the most important naval station of the Russian Baltic fleet after Cronstadt. The entrance to the harbour is secured by a chain of seven or eight small islands three of which have been occupied by the mutineers, and the defences of which are called the fortifications of Sveaborg.

There is only one entrance by which large hips can reach the harbour; shoals or dams from one island to another blocking up all the other passages. The immediate entrance lies between the islands of Langern (which is 200 yards from the southern extremity of the town) and Vester-Svert, and is about 200 WORLD'S SWIFTEST BATTLE FORCE. yards across; it is commanded by the fire from the two islands, besides being raked by the batteries on the Oster Lilya-Svert, which lies south of the opening between the two former. These three northern fortresses not only on the mainland, where an enemy after taking the town might attempt to plant his batteries. Three other islands to the southward (Vargen, Gustav-Svert, and Oster-Stuor Svert), similarly situated, and if possib'e still more strongly defended, command the entrance from the Gulf, the whole front presented by the successive works being about a mile in length. The fortifications on these granite rocks are said to he of the most formidable description: the batteries are armed with the heaviest ordnance; and each series of works has its own stores of | boat weapone, with a very rapid fire. all kinds and bomb-proof cover. Casem stes are formed for 6.0.0 or 7.000 small arms, and the united fortresses are said to mount 900 cannon and to be garrisoned by 12,000 men; and there are magazines, arsenals, and barracks both upon one of the islands (Gustav Svert) and upon the mainland.

The serious nature of the outbreak is the fortifications of Sveaborg, not only the Finnish capital, but the whole of the Grand Duchy, may raise the flag of revolt.

ARMENIANS AND TARTARS.

A WEEK'S FIGHTING.

TIFLIS, July 31. A regular campaign between Armenians and Tartars, lasting a week, has taken place. The Tartars attacked Askeran pass, which was held by Armenians, and were repulsed. The surrounding villages are the scenes of carnage. The town of Shusha is in flames, having been subjected to a five days' fasillade. (Reuter)

THE EDUCATION BILL.

PASSES THIRD READING.

LONDON, July 31. House of Commons .- The Education Bill has passed the third reading by 369 votes to

The Nationalist members voted with the

Hamburg & Anglo-American

NILE COMPANY. River Transport of Goods between Alexandria and Cairo THREE SAILINGS A-WEEK. Agents at Alexandria ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO. LTD. NAVY REDUCTION The Egyptian Delta Light Railways, Ltd.

GOVERNMENT CENSURED.

London, July 31. House of Lords. - An interesting devate took place on the question of the reduction of the naval programme. Lord Cawdor censured the Government's departure from the original scheme and said they were setting up an evil precedent. Lord Camperdown ridiculed the idea that the reductions would have an influence on the programme of foreign nations.

Lord Tweedmonth admitted that the Go vernment had put before the Sea Lords the desirability of reducing the Estimates.

Lord Goschen insisted that Germany was bent upon an imperial policy, and that anyone who hoped that the resolutions passed at the Hagne Conference would be likely to arrest what she considered to be her mission, namely, to expand her power, was in a fool's paradise. (Reuter)

THE EGYPTIAN GARRISON.

LONDON, July 31. Mr. Haldane announced that the 3rd Battalion of the Coldstream Guards will start for

Egypt on 29th September. Mr. Ranciman stated that the future strength of the garricon in Egypt will be about 5,700 men. (Reuter)

RACING.

LONDON, July 31.

Goodwood Stewards Cup. - 1. Rocketter; 2. Twelvebore; 3. Admirable Crichton, 13 ran. Won by 3 lengths, a neck dividing second and

Betting: 5 to 1 against Rocketter. 7 to 1 against Twelvebore. 100 to 6 against Admirable Crichton.

CRICKET.

LONDON, July 31. Cricket .--- Yorkshire beat Worcestershire by an innings and 10 runs. Lancashire beat Leicestershire by an innings and 41 runs. Sussex beat Somerset by 7 wickets. (Reuter)

DREADNOUGHT SQUADRON.

The statement published in the "Daily Telegraph" to the effect that in place of two Dreadnoughts and two big armoured cruisersthe original shipbuilding programme for this defend the channel, but also command points year—the British Government, as a result of a compromise with the Board of Admiralty, intend to build three Dreadnoughts, is authoritatively confirmed. These ships will be laid down at an early date, one being constructed at Portsmouth, another at Devonport, and a third by a private shipbuilding firm. By the end of the year after next the British Fleet will thus obtain, with the vessel now completing at Portsmouth, a bomogeneous strategical unit of four of these powerful men-of war, mounting camparts are scarped out of the rock itself; the forty guns of the new 12in. type, throwing an 850 b shell, and 108 12-pounder anti-torpedo-

The equadron of Dreadnoughts will have a sea speed of twenty-one knots, and will be able to cross the Atlantic and return with out re coaling, so ample will be the provision of coal and oil fuel. These ships will draw less water than any battleship built in recent years and will be admirably suited either for service in the shallow waters of the North Sea apparent, and if the mutinous troops can hold or for use east of Sucz, as they are well proportioned for passing through the Canel. In spite of their great displacement, 17,900 tons, the D eadnoughts will require 18in, less water for navigation than the 15,000-ton battleships of the Queen, Bulwark, and Formidable types, and will have the advantages of three knots in speed, while they will mark a gain of 42in in draught over the Majestic class, of which one, the Victorious, it will be remembered. stuck for some time off Port Said when on her way to China. These four Dreadhoughts, on the other hand, will be the longest and broadest battleships hitherto built, and will form the swiftest and most powerful battle squadron in the world's fleets.

### Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.

Angust.
Wed 1 Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta. Windsor Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 6-12 daily. Cinematograph 10.

Mex Casino and Restaurant on Syren Island. Concert daily by Roumanian orchestra. (Tel. No. 940.)

French Garden. Varieties. 9. Zizinia Theatre. Cinematophono Theatre. 9.

San Stefano Theatre. Varieties. 9.30. Alhambra.Italian dramatic company in Le Pillole d'Ercole. 9.30.

CAIRO.

August. Wed. 1

Abdeen Square. Minden Day Parade.

Continental Hotel. Concert by Military Band. 8 to 11. New Theatre Abbas. Italian operetta company. 9.

Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30. Alcazar Parisien. 9.30.

Dividend Warrant No. 17. Bearer Warrant Coupon No. 14.

Dividend at the rate of 21/2 for the half year ende 1 31st March 1906 (subject to income | Expedition des Graines de Coton aux Quais de LORD GOSCHEN & GERMAN POLICY, tax) on the Preference Share Capital, is now payable at the National Bank of Egypt, London, or Cairo and Alexandria, at the current rate of exchange.

> Registered Share Dividend Warrants have been posted.

CREDIT FONCIER EGYPTIEN

APPEL DE FONDS

Le Conseil d'Administration a l'honneur l'informer Messieurs les Actionnaires qu'il a décidé d'appeler le deuxième quart sur les actions de la Société, soit 125 francs par titre, en deux versements éganx à effectuer aux dates suivantes :

Fos. 62 1/2 du 1r. au 6 Septembre 1906. Fcs. 62 1/2 du 2 au 8 Janvier 1907. Tout retard dans les versements donne lieu l'application des articles 6, 7 et 8 des Statuts. Les versements devront être faits :

Au Caire : au Siège social. A Alexandrie: au Crédit Lyonnais, au Comptoir National d'Escompte.

A Paris : A la Banque de Paris et des Pays-

a la Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

au Crédit Lyonnais,

au Comptoir National d'Escompte, à la Société Générale de Crédit Industriel et Commercial.

A Londres: Aux Agences et Succursiles des Sociétés ci-dessus, à raison de Latg 2 1/2 par versement. 28152-10x-4

Sudan Government.

NOTICE.

Persons importing Egyptian Labourers to work in the Sudan are recommended to enter into a written contract with them. This contract should be explained and signed by the Labour ers in presence of an official or other reliable 28283A-30-10-906

Direction Generale des Postes

AVIS

Les personnes désirant recevoir leurs correspondances au guichet, sont priées de prendre leurs mesures pour se les faire adresser "Poste Restante."

Les atonnés aux boites spéciales sont également priés de recommander à leurs correspondants de faire indiquer sur les envois qu'ils leur adressent, le numéro de leur boîte, et ce à l'effet de faciliter le service de triage.

Societe Internationale des Employes D'ALEXANDRIE.

Siège Social Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Jeune homme âgé de 25 ans, connaissant le français et l'arabe, au courant des affaires touche les affaires agricoles (ayant servi pendant 4 ans dans une grande société) demande emploi à Alexandrie, au Caire, ou aux villages Bons certificats et bonnes références.

Deux employés ayant servi comme vendeurs dans de grandes maisons de confection cherchent à être placés. Bonnes références.

Un bon encaisseur connaissnt la vente des drogueries cherche place; bonnes références. Demoiselle âgée de 18 ars, ayant servi comme vendeuse dans des magasins de Nouveautés, cherche place. Parle anglais, français, italien,

allemand et Arabe. Deux employés bons comptables disrosant de quelques heures par jour, demadent à tenir livres de commerce. Bonnes références.

Aide-comptable, correspondant français parlant encore, l'italien, l'arabe, et le ture, demande place à Alexandrie ou Caire. Bonnes rélérences.

Professeur français, diplômé, clerche leçons à

N.B.— Pour tous renseignements s'adresser an Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21. Le Secrétariat est ouvert tons les jours, ex-

cepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir. Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuite-ment par les soins de la Société et seuls les

sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier. "Les personnes qui adressent des demandes à la Société, sont priées de joindre un timbre

MILITARY TAILORS. TIAN ARMY OUTFITS A SPECIALITY RIDING BREECHES.

CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.

F. Phillips & Co. LADIES' TAILORS. (HIGH CLASS WORK ONLY).

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

AVIS

Gabbary.

Pour éviter dans la mesure du possible tout retard dans l'exportation des graines de coton nous venons, d'accord avec l'Administration des Ports, de prendre les arrangements suivants qui en'reront en vigueur à partir de la prochaine saison cotonnière (Octobre 1906):

1.) A partir de la dite date les expéditions de graines de coton destinées à l'expropriation immédiate penvent (sur une déclaration dans ce sens faite sur la lettre de voiture) être admise pour le Quai C (voies No. 5 de la Gare des Quais de Gabbary.)

2.) En cas de besoin, c'est-à dire en cas d'encombrement du Quai C l'Administration a ézalement le droit de diriger ces expéditions su Quai E (voies No. 9 d'où les destinataires les feront décharger par leurs soins et à leurs frais, risques et périls.)

3.) Ces expéditions demeurent soumises à toutes les dispositions du Tarif de marchandises, surtout en ce qui concerne le délai du déchargement et la responsabilité.

4.) En tout cas l'Administration se réserve le droit au cas où les circonstances du service l'exigent (telles qu'encombrement des quais du au non déchargement des wagons, etc.) de suspendre le transport des graines pour tout ou partie de cas Quais ainsi que d'apporter toute modification qu'elle jugera nécessaire aux dispositions ci-dessus tout en déclinant d'ores et déjà toute responsabilité.

Mais il est à espérer que grâce aux mesures prises le transport sera affectué d'une manière satisfaisante à l'intérêt du Commerce.

Le Caire, le 28 Juillet 1976. 28290-2-1

Municipalite d'Alexandrie.

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication le Dallage de la rue Nasr el Dine.

Le cautionement est fixé L.E. 30. Le cahier des charges est déposé an Bureau de la Voirie ou ils peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous plis cachetés à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 7 Août 1906.

Elles pourront également être déposées en éance de la Délégation le même jour 5 h. p.m. L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour dallege de la rue Nasr el Dine.

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Gérérale avant l'ouverture des off.es et au plus tard le 7 Aout proch in à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Le Vice-President, (Signé) Dr. Schiess Alexandrie, le 26 Juillet 1906. 28280-3 28280-3-3

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux de terrassement de la route de 30m. depuis la rue El Chatby jusqu'à la tranchée de

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 190.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau Central Technique où il peut être consulté par les intéres és tous les jours de 9 h. a midi, les jours férié exceptés.

Les effres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 14 Acût.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m. L'enveloppe devra en outre porter la mende Bourse, de la Comptabilité et de ce qui I tion "Soumission pour Travaux de terrasse

> ment de la route de 30 m." Le cantionnement ou le reçu d'une banque devra être remis au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au pius tard le 14 Aoû à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

(Signé) DR. Schiess. Alexandrie, le 30 Juillet 1906. 28289 3-2

Le Vice-Président,

Le mardi quatorz; (14) Août prochain, la Municipalité procèdera à la vente des pierres de taille (blos) provenant de la démolition de la tour dite des 'Romains."

Chaque soumissionnaire devra déposer un cautionnement de LE. 5 '. Le prix devra être donné par mètre cube de

pierres brutes telles qu'elles se trouvent sur le L'acheteur, ou son dé é, ué, pourra assister au mesurage des pierres qui sera commencé le lendemain de la vente et devra effectuer le paiement intégral à la Caisse Municipale un

jour après le mesurage. Il aura à supporter les droits de carrière au profit de la ville et devra enlever les pierres achetées dans un délai d'un mois sous peine de folle enchère pour compte de l'adjudica-

Les offres devront être adressées, sous pli soheté, à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 14 Août prochain. Elles pourront également être dépo éss en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m. L'enveloppe devra porter, en outre, la men

tion: (Soumission pour l'achat des pierres provenant de la démolition de la tour des Romains. Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une bar que

MACKIE & Co. ...
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Alexandrie, le 30 Juillet 1906. Le Vice Président. COLORLESS, FRAGRANT, NON-POISONOUS. GERMICIDE & OXIDANT INDISPENSABLE IN ALL SICK ROOMS. . Also 1/- Tins Powder and 1/8 Boxes Soap. OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS. THE "SANITAS" CO., LTD., LIMEHOUSE, LONDON.

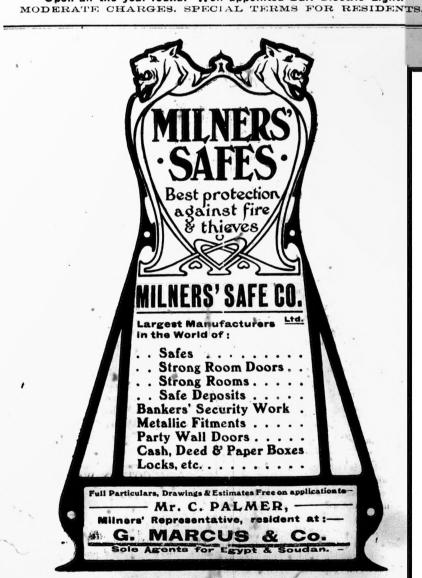


new khedivial hotel, alexandria.

First-class Hotel, Situated in Rosetta Avenue, the finest quarter in the Town. Two minutes failway Station. Close to Consulates and Opera House. Lift. Electric Light Throughout. Perfect Sani Arrangements. Magnificent Ball, Reception, Reading, and Music Rooms. Bar and Smoking Room. FINE TERRACE ON THE AVENUE. SPLENDID CARDEN. OMNIBUS MEETS ALL TRAINS AND STEAMERS.

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REW FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, OVERLOOKING THE HARBOUR & OPPOSITE CUSTOM HO Open all the year round. Well-appointed Bar. Electric Light.



Soda Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Ginger Beer, Tonic Water, Pomegranate, Orangeade, and Soda, Champagne Cider, Lemon Squash. WATER GUARANTEED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S FILTER (PASTEUR'S SYST

Inventor of WHISKY & SODA and BRANDY & SODA, bottled ready for use.

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Wine and Cognacs,
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Old Irish Whiskies,
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PIERRE BISSET ... ... TERRABONA TEA COMPANY, LTD., ... PSCHORR BRAU, the renowned MUNICH BEER, in casks and bottles

#### THE NILE.

ITS PHYSIOGRAPHY.

No river on the face of the globe has appealed so long and so vividly to the human imagination as the Nile. Its regular annual rise and fall, so unlike the random vagaries of other streams, its indispensable and never failing maintenance of the soil and fertility of Egypt in the midst of a surrounding desert, the persistent mystery in which it shrouded i's distant sources (fontium qui celat origines Nilus) have afforded from remote antiquity subjects for vague wonderment and crude speculation. Only within our own time has the problem of the Nile been solved, though even now it still presents aspects that will demand further exploration and study. The reader who, familiar only with the history of the problem as it appears in ancient literature, opens the large volume on the "Physiography of the River Nile and its Basin," which has been prepared by Captain Lyons, Director of the Egyptian Survey Department, may be pardoned if he should receive a kind of shock when he turns over the crowded paragraphs of statistics, the repellent tables of measurements, the seemingly interminable diagrams of river-sections, and the serried array of dry facts which follow each other through more than 400 printed pages. His first feeling may, perhaps, be that he would rather have had the old brooding mystery perpetuated for centuries to come than see it dissipated in this way by the ruthless and resistless methods of the modern man of science. There is certainly no poetry or romance in this voluminous report. And yet the story which it has to tell, stripped of its technical verbiage, is not without a kind of romantic interest. As by the labours of successive courageous explorers the curtain has been raised behind which for so many centuries the secret of the great river lay hidden, and as the real explanation has been revealed of the features that so long puzzled mankind, the old sensation of blank wonder is replaced by one of keen appreciation of the simple and vet complex beauty of the phenomena. We are made to confess that the actual truth proves to be even more marvellous than were the speculations of antiquity in search of it. The Nile is discovered to be no abnormal stream, but to show by the admirab'y adjusted movements of the atmosphere in its vast basin, by the mutual relations between its huge lakes and the rivers flowing out of them, by the grouping of its high lands and low plains, and by the remarkable distribution of rainfall, that it furnishes a new and impressive illustration of the same laws which everywhere govern the circulation of

For more than 5,000 years the dwellers by the banks of the Nile have watched and recorded the annual rise and fall of the river on which they depended for most of the necessaries of life. In more recent years the same practical needs have given rise to the various gigantic engineering works that have been onstructed for the greater utilization of the water of the river. But besides meeting the ndustrial demands the authorities, during the British occupation, have found room for a scientific investigation of the country. They have appropriately entrusted to their latelyestablished Survey Department the task of gathering together and collating the scattered parts in a million, during August. The cheobservations of travellers and the results obtained by their own official staff with regard to the meteorology and hydrology of the whole ample Nile basin; and the outcome of this abour is the volume now before us. The title of the Report is perhaps rather ambitious, load of fine mud for so long a lapse of time when so much of the physiography of the that it has laid down upon the floor ion is still unknown. The geology in partipular has been most imperfectly explored. But as a contribution towards that fuller description which will doubtless be fornished before many years pass the volume must take high rank. No such c'early arranged and well reasoned account of the whole subject has before been attempted; and no one could have been selected so well fitted as Captain Lyons to deal adequately with every branch of the wide range of inquiry involved.

water ever the face of the land.

The report discusses the climate, meteoro logy and by drology of the whole extensive region drained by the Nile, stretching from the water shed of Lake Victoria on the south side of the equator through more than 30 deg. of latitude to the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. For convenience of treatment this large part of Africa is grouped into separate basins. Far to the south lies the Lake Plateau Busin comprising the vast equatori I lakes. Further north the Bahr el Ghazal Basin on the west and the Sobat Basin on the east mingled their waters to form the White Nile. From the high tab'eland of Abyssinia the drainage of the basins of the Blue Nile and the Atbara descends into the plains to unite with the White Nile in forming the great river of Egypt. The Nile below this junction is described in three sections-from Khartoum to Assouan, from Assouan to Caire, and from Cairo to the Mediterranean. These several tracts of country present some remarkable contrasts of climate. They include, on the one hand, hot, rainless plains, and on the other cool, moist plateaux surmounted by frost-bound mountain peaks. Of special importance in regard to the fl.w of the Nile is the distribution of the rainfall. It will be remembered that, according to one of the ancient explanations, the annual flood of the river arises from the melting of snows in Ethiopia. Herodotus forcibly argued against this view, and the objections to it were still more clearly urged by Seneca, who pointed in support of his argument to the proofs of the

the absence of hibernating animals in the country, and by the presence of serpents even on the highest ground. We now know definite ly that the annual inundation is due to the copious rains that fall in certain parts of the Nile Basin. In Egypt and the greater part of the Sudan the yearly, amount of rain is so small as to be practically negligible. Upon the amounts to probably not less than from 60 in. to 70 in. In the region of the equatorial lakes it appears to vary considerably, being in some places only 30 in. or less, while in others it is 90 in. or mor. The rain belt has its mean position about 1 deg. north of the equator, where there is almost constant precipitation. As the belt moves northward with the summer it carries its moisture into the Southern Sudan and the basin of the White Nile and provides the copious downpour on Abyssinia. The most important result of the modern

study of the hydrology of the Nile is shown by Captain Lyons to be the discovery of the relative shares taken by the White and the Blue Nile in the supply of water to the main river. It has been ascertained that a practically people of a different religion to itself! Where uniform supply is furnished by the vast reservoirs of the equatorial lakes, so that the White Nile above its junction with the Sobat maintains all the year round nearly the same constant volume. The variations in the rainfall from one season to another do not appear seriously to modify this uniformity, so that the White Nile plays but a feeble part in the annual rise of the river in Egypt, amounting perhaps to less than one twentieth of the flood. The most important influence affecting this branch of the Nile is that of the Sobat river, which, descending from the Abyssinian highlands, is periodically swollen by the heavy rains of that region, and when ponded back at high water by the flood in the Blue Nile provides a material increase in the volume of the White Nile in mid-winter. It is the contribution of the Blue Nile

which gives to the Egyptian river its distinguishing characteristics. In consequence of the copious rains that descend upon the Abyssinian tableland that tract of high land has been deeply trenched with innumerable gullies, ravines, and valleys, which have been cut out of the solid rocks by the streams that flow in them. From Jane to September these channels are filled with rushing muddy water, which sweeps its burden of sediment into the Blue Nile and the Atbara, and thus supplies an attack threatened, he beat a hasty retreat Egypt with its regularly recurring inundation and its annually renewed layer of silt. Few regions on the face of the globe illustrate more vividly than Abyssinia the extent to which a honce continuous tableland of solid durable ful as other cures, with the single exception volcanic rock may be carved by running water into an intricate system of gorges and valleys. The river Bashilo, near Magdala, flows at the bottom of a canon which it has eroded in the level sheets of basalt to a depth of more than 3 000ft., while the gorge of the Jitta river is still more profound. Thus it is at the expense of the framework of Abyssinia that Egypt receives a constant increase to its fertile soil.

. Many observations and measurements have been made of the amount of sediment carried in suspension by the Nile during its course through Egypt. The general results of some inquiries made by the Survey under Captain Lyons are supplied in the report. The water of the Blue Nile at Khartoum was examined weekly during 1902, a year of exceptionally low flood, and the proportion of suspended silt was found to range from a mean of 36 parts in a million, during December, to a mean of 958 the mineral contained insolution in the water of the Nile has been variously determined by different ana'vets, and some of their results are tabulated in the present volume. The river has been flowing and depositing its annual of its valley a deposit ranging from 30 to 80 feet in thickness. From observations of the rate which the deposit is thought to take place and measurements of the depth of alluvium, computations have been given of the time which has passed away since the river first began to flow. But the data on which such estimates have been framed are hardly of such a trustworthy character as to warrant their acceptance. There car, of course, te no doubt that the river is heightening and broadening its flood-plain, and at the same time raising the level of its bed. The rate of rise of the sirface of the plain, colculated from the present position of the base: of ancient monuments new buried under the accumulated silt, has been said to be between 31 and 8 inches in a century. But the ate is not everywhere uniform. There seems eason to believe that the ircrease in the height of the flo d plain is slightly more rapid than that of the bed of the river.

The Egyptian Government under its British tutelage is much to be congratulated on having established a series of scientific surveys whereby the geology, metereology, and hydrology of the country will be fully and accurately worked out and the numerous lacurae in our knowledge of them, as revealed in this volume, will be filled up. As an excellent instalment of what may be expected from the labours of these organizations the present volume by the Director of the Survey Department deserves a hearty welcome. ("Times" Literary Sapplement.)

### MAGASINS VICTORIA

ECCLESTONE AND KEILL.

ENGLISH DRAPERY.

great heat of the climate of Ethiopia as evinted by the dark colour of the inhabitants, by Zizinia Theatre.—Catalogue on application

### PLEA FOR THE TURK.

.The following letter appears in the "Daily

Sir,—The anonymous letter which Lord Cromer gives as an example of the feeling exist-Abyssinian plateau, on the other hand, it ing in Egypt against England, and which you publish in Tuesday's "Daily Mail," illustrates the feeling of indignation that trembles in the breast of every subject of the Sultan who apprehends the fact that England has rounded on him, and has been so openly at cross-purposes with the suzerain of Islam. Small wonder that his sense of justice is violated, when he finds his whilom friend ready to accept as gospel the inventions of interested fanatics anent Armenian and other "atrocities," without inquiring whether the so-called "victim" was the placid angel he was supposed to be, or whether he was not the more crafty ruffian and the more consummate hypocrite of the two.

Surely it speaks well for a nation which provides an asylum for a despised and outcast are the Jews finding rest to day ? Where are the real atrocity victims of Holy Russia seeking a solace from their woes but under the shelter of the Turkish Government?

Is it right, sir, to insult through officialism the amour propre of a great nation whose love of toleration can give lessons of mercy and charity both to Greek and Latin Churches, as all denizens of the East fully know?

Is it not time to call a halt to this folly, and to give this brother man a little fair play Even if he be in error, he is a man, and methinks we are not likely to influence him for good if we refuse to recognise his sterling good. points. Lord Salisbury is dead ! Is wisdom dead with him? JOHN C. TAYLOR.

Harmondsworth Vicarage.

### COLD STORAGE CURE.

The very latest thing in cures for hay fever is "cold-storage." It comes, as one might almost have guessed, from across the Atlantic. A gentleman who was a great victim to hay fever happened one summer to spend two hours in the refrigerating hold of a steamer. This cured him, and he had no further attecks that summer Thenceforward whenever to a cold storage chamber, and was cured. The idea, says the "Hospital," is simple and pretty, but still in its infancy and awaiting judgment. It is quite likely to be as successof a sea voyage. This our contemporary has never known to fail.

OUR COTTON INDUSTRY.

The Manchester correspondent of the Globe" savs :-

The outlook in our staple trade is improved by the continuation of good rains in India. The crops in our dependency are now assured, for the ground will be prepared for seed. Though there is very little basiness going on in cotton piece goods, it is expected that in a month or so dealers in Bombay and Calentta will begin to give out cloth orders to make. It must be stated, however, that stocks in the "godowns" in Bombay are heavy. Raw cotton prospects in America are again most encouraging, the weather in the States being all that could be desired. Egypt, too, is doing well. The crops in Peru and Brezil are likely to be larger than the current season. One thing seems pretty sure—that the supply of raw material for next year is likely to be fully equal to the wants of the world.

### TRADE WITH CYPRUS

The following is a table of the principal exports from Larnaca to Egypt in 1906:-

		lanuary	February	March	April	May
Barley	kiles	20,556	7,643	18,595	4,549	11,786
Potatoes	okes	70,161	13,880	66,607	128,345	62,749
Beans	11	1,397	_	508	-	_
Bran	**	4,660	-	8,456	400	3,840
Straw	**	23,992		5,000	1,150	541,600
Onions		4,292	520	-	_	_
Mavrokokko		413	107	_	_	-
Linseed	**		4,153	1,999	_	_
Cotton	* *	672		_		
Wine	11	890	185	947	469	1,990
Olives	"		222	_	_	-
Olive-oil		250	131	-	_	_
Lamb's meat	11	932		304	_	_
Poultry (live)	No.	1,072	107	837	469	370
Turkeys	**	198	_	47	22	55
Cheese	okes	-	185	12,167	10,340	5,838
Eggs	No.	17,350	5,700	120,410	167,830	50,233
Flour	okes	_	-	4,836		-
Oxen	No. 8	97	_	43	2	2.
Mules	1	- 4	-	.115	71	5.
Horses		-	_	2	1	_
Donkeys	11	3		4	1	
Pigs	**	186	_	-		
Lambs	**	4-100			261	
Goats	11				4	
Gypsum	tons	624	772}	1,134	235	98
Carobs	cantar	s	-	_	-	71
Canary-seed	okes		300			45

Commercial & Financial Supplement OF THE

"Egyptian Gazette."

The Commercial and Financial Supplement of the "Egyptian Gazette" is published at midday every Saturday in time for the Austrian Lloyd's mail. The supplement contains exhaust ive and important reviews of the cotton, cotton seed, and stock and share markets, with all the latest statistics up to the evening of the preceding day, complete tabular forms of the various market fluctuations, and the copies of the official telegrams of the Liverpool Cotton Association, etc., etc. Subscription for one year P.T. 100 (inclusive of postage in Egypt, For abroad the postage is P.T. 10 extra). For further particulars apply to the Manager "Egyptian Gazette."

### FAMINE TOWN.

JAGANIR, THE POVERTY STRICKEN.

BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

It lies in British India, forty miles from anywhere, on a great tongue of barren land, that thrusts itself, parched and rugged, between two poverty stricken native States. It lies alone; alone in its poverty, its dust, and its native who is carrying my rifle, "it is only the blazing sunshine; alone with its starving inhabitant, and its bitter, parched fields; alone with its desolate ravines, its brackish huge vulture, so gorged that it cannot rise, wells, and its ruined temples. When the waddles from the road. "Oh, yes," continues famine began in Jaganir the inhabitants were the native, "we have plague here, and fever, driven to desperate straits to save their starying cattle-for, without cattle, no well can be worked, and no water drawn to irrigate the little patches, that stend, in famine time, between the native and complete starvation. But | and copper drinking vessels, and the bracelets now the cattle toil ino more at the wells, for they are all dead, and the little patches of young corn are withered and destroyed; while in the desperate struggle to find fodder for their cattle, every tree over vast tracts of country has been denuded of its foliage, and now the leafless trees stretch their gaunt arms to a fiery sky-with fearful resemblance to the us with sad, black eyes and pinched faces. starving and plague-stricken people who mutter and die beneath theme The ruined houses and temples which form

rises a sheer 300 feet above it. This rock is often, has to bring a barrel of water from the crowned with an ancient fort, and with still more ancient temples, the summit being reached from the town by a great flight of worn and sun-beaten steps, cut in the face of the rock railway trains, hurries home to tell his friends and ornamented with carved archways and porches. The temples on the summit are Jain and Brahmin, and the great red stone fort was raised by the mighty Mogul Emperor, Akbar the Wise. But all is now decay and desolation. In equal rain lie the carved wonders of Jain Priests and pious Brahmin, with the inlaid priest is washing himself in the sun. He is marbles and arabesques of the Mogul Emperors. Here the only inhabitants are the the temple, which he will not shut up, or mangy hyæna and the fierce panther, and, perhaps, some starving wretch, who having exhausted the generosity of his caste-fellows, small present for the temple, and begin to has crawled up from the ruined town below traverse the dreary track that lies ahead. to crouch in some dark recess, and to die - During the conversation, three of the great alone. It is but early March, but the heat pillars of hot air and dust have amalgamated is intense; already the blazing sun of an Indian summer beats down with a force that denly the sky grows dark; how the hot is not soon forgotten; while from the sunbeaten surface of the rock there seems to sun is obscured by a dense haze of heat and leap the fiery breath of 1,000 years of fierce dust; darker and darker grows the sky sunshine and hot winds. Far down below while a mighty wind seems to snatch the very the flat-topped roofs of the ruined houses shimmer and tremble in a haze of heat. Away on all sides the horizon stretches like a petrified sea; mile after mile of arid stony hills, and barren plains, across which smoking pillars of hot air and dust whirl in a mad dance, mocking the empty fields and the withered trees; while the whole landscape trembles in an intolerable glare. Down in the narrow stone-paved streets of the town, miserable wretches who have never known the meaning of a good meal, mutter and stumble along, in dimless misery. The air here is like a furnace; the minute shops, little dark stone recesses blackened with the smoke and toil of centuries, are mostly

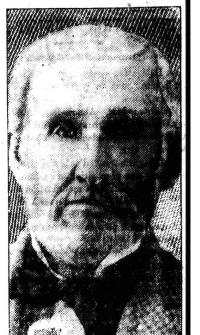
deserted; and if some poor wretch with the glazed eye of cholers, or the crouching attitude and fetid breath of plague, lies down in the gutter to die, the only interested spectators will be the great, heavy-winged birds of prey, vile objects, that with gorged clumsiness, circle and wheel in a sky that is at once cloudless and colourless.

As we leave the crumbling gateway of the

town, a vile sickly odour is borne in upon the hot wind, and two half-starved jackals sneak away into a ravine. "Yes, Sahib," says the body of a Chumar (a low-caste Hindu) who has died of the plague, and, as he speaks, a oh! great deal, and of course there is always 'Mata' [smallpox], and cholera too; and this year, Sahib, the famine is very bad, and the people have sold all they have, even their brass from their girls' arms and now there is nothing left to sell, only our children; which we are selling to rich men in Agra, but it is hard-and we do not get much for them. But," he adds, "they would die any way out here," and he points to the staring ribs and puffed bellies of the little naked forms around us, that watched "Ah, Sahib," says another, "the water here is very bad; it is salt, and even the people born here are ill if they drink much of it; the the town, encircle a great mass of rock that Collector Sahib, when he comes, which is not last camping place with him." I think, when I listen, of the complacent globe trotter, who, after spending a month or so in hotels and Mat "India is quite a civilised country," and "the heat" (which he has never experienced)

"is greatly exaggerated." It is 40 miles to Agra-20 of them over rough country tracks. As we leave the town, we pass a small temple, where a Brahmin an old man, and the last left to look after desert, be the plague or famine ever so bad, We say a few words to him, and leave s -an Iudian dust storm is apon us. Sudwind roars over the parched plain! The ground from under one's feet, until all is lost in a very hurricane of h.t. blinding. choking dust, that hides the desolate scene around, blotting out both the dresty track on which we are travelling and the last grim horrors of Jaganir.

The Irish porter is eternally a joy, unless you want anything done. It is now related by a feminine tourist that on arriving at a remote station in Mayo, with a prospect of an eightmile drive on an open car, she inquired anxiously, "Do you think it will rain, porter, to-night?" And she was answered, "No, ma'am, wdeed. It rains just watter here - like iveryinhere else.



A Resident of Welland Finds Relief in Pe-ru-na.

#### SUFFERED 15 YEARS.

Mr. Ozial Rounds, Welland, Ont., s Welland for half a century, writes:

"For fifteen years prior to 1900 I was a sufferer from hay asthma and chronic diarrhea. I grew weak and emaclated and was tortured with insomnia.
"I was treated by eminent physicians

but, if anything, was worse than ever In fact, I was in as miserable a condi tion as a man could be.

"However, I chanced to try Peruna and noticed an improvement. Thus encouraged, I continued, and after takling several bottles of your preclous Peruns, I was entirely well and a wonder to myself and friends. "If, atmy advanced age, 88 years, I have obtained such good results from

Peruna, after so many years of needless suffering, there can be no doubt of its efficacy in the treatment of younger

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life." a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Pe ru na is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle o six bottles for twenty five shillings. Those wishing direct correspon dence with Dr. Hartman and can wai

the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

MAX FISCHER, Cairo & Alexandria.

INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS Every Night WINDSOR HOTEL

ALEXANDRIA.
FROM 6 TO 12 P.M.
5 O'clock Tea Served on Verandal

### NILE GAUGE READINGS.

JULY 1905-1906 ATRARA

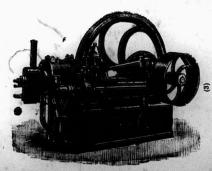
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11	11.95	11.40	14.05	15.36	11.48	12.35	12.35		1.83	1.97	96.13	98.38	85.61	85.70	2.16	2.12	11. 2	12.
12	10.98	11.42	13.84	15.06	11.49	12.45	12.50	12.62	1.85	2.00	95.70	98.13	85.68	85,70	2.19	2.20	11. 2	12.
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14	11.05	11.43	14.14	15.40	11.66	12.95	11.95	12.38	1.92	2.05	94.92	97.49	85.76	85.89	2.22	3. 4	11, 4	12.
15	11.05	11.42	14.28	15.56	11.76	12.95	# 12.75	12.14	1.96	2.10	94.56	96.91	85.70	86.15	2.21	3. 5	11. 7	12.
16	11.08	11.45	15.31	15.70	12.02	13.00	13.70	12.30	1.97	2.16	94.05	96,34	85.77	86.15	3.00	3.16	11.11	12.
17	11 10	11.46	15.00	15.56	12.15	$13\ 00$	12.90	12.20	2.04	2.27	93,55	95.82	85.76	86.11	2.23	3.16	11.13	12.
18	11.12	11.48	15,23	15.78	12.16	13.07		12.34	2.17	2.42	93.20	95.23	85.75	86.13	2.22	3.15	11.14	12.1
19	11.14	11.51	14.83	16.06	12.21	13,10	13.20	13.12		2.65	93.13	94.79	85.60	86.14	2.16	3.16	11.16	12.1
20	11.15		14.96	15.94	12.27	13.15				2.92		94.40	85.62	86.12	2.17	3.45	11.22	12.13
21	11.15		15.20	16.80	12.46	13.20		-	2,46	3.21	_	94.22	85.72	86.19	2.21	3.18	12. 1	12.13
22	11.18		15.10	16.32	12.75	13.30		-	2.49	3.38		94.13	85.87	86,50	3. 4	4. 8	12. 5	12.1
23	11.20	-	15.08	16.55	12.82	13.40				3.50		94.33	86.04	86.68	3.12	4.16	12 9	12.19
24	11.20		15.19	16.88	12.85	13.43				* 3.60	-	94.64	86.13	86.96	3.16	5. 4	12.13	13. (
25	11.20		15.53	17.20	12.85	13,60				3.78		94.91	86.18	87.23	3.18	5.16	12.15	13.
26	11.22		15.68	17.34	12.95	13.70				3 95		95.03	86.22	87.44	3,21	6, 2	12.17	13.
27	11.25		15.70	17.36	12.95	13.75				4.05	-	95.13	86.28	87.62	3.23	6.10	12.19	13.
28	11.25		16.14	17.84	13.00	13.85			2 96	4.09	-	95.16	86.37	87.86	4. 2	6 20	12.21	13.
29	11.28		16.50	****	13.00	-	12.98		3.28	4.10	0.4.0		86.51		4. 9		12.21	100
30	11.28		16.30	-	13.10	-	13.15		3.59	-8-	94.37	· -	86.60	-		-	12.21	
31	11.29		16.71		13.20	_	12.90		3.72	-	94.53		86.78		4.20	-	12.23	
	From	the 20th	h to 29t	h July t	the up-s	tream r	eadings	of the	Assona	n Reserv	voir are	not recor	ded for	1905				
			20	s u.y .	up i			52 Jile .	- 1ouu		on the	100 10001	ucu Ioi	1000.				
1													*					

#### MADE PETROLEUM ENGLISH ENGINES

FOR

PUMPING WATER IRRIGATION ELECTRIC LIGHTING

WORKING MILLS AND DRIVING MACHINERY



THOROUGHLY RELIABLE.

SIMPLE DURABLE

J. & F. HOWARD, BEDFORD, ENGLAND.

(Communication Officielle)

La Délégation s'est réunie le 31 juillet 1905 5 h. p.m. sous la présidence de M. le Dr. Schiess Pacha.

Présents: MM Abani Bey, Abdel Kader Bey Ghériani, J. Barbaza, Mansour Bey Youssef, A. Ralli, G. Zervudachi, membres, I. Sedky Bev. secrétaire.

La Délégation est d'avis d'ajourner jusqu'à a rentrée une proposition du Commandant de la police tendant à la modification des kisms. Elle déside de communiquer à la Commission une lettre ministérielle concernant la règlementation pour l'introduction de la viande

La Délégation rengoie au rapport des services les offres présentées par divers pour la construction d'ane nouvelle salle d'abatage et

et de deux hangars à l'abattoir. Elle charge le service du Contentieux d'élaborer un règlement pour les trompes d'automobiles et byciclettes.

Après avoir pris certaines décisions concernant les crédits pour expropriations et statué sur des questions d'ordre intérieur, la séance est levée à 7 h. 1/2 p.m.

#### MARSEILLE EN 1905.

Le service du port de Marseille, sous la di rection du commandant Gappeter, vient de publier la Statistique de l'année 1905, faisant connaître le mouvement général de la navigation et du trafic, avec ses éléments constitutifs comparé à celui de l'exercice précédent.

Pendant l'année écoulée, le mouvement maritime total du port de Marseille, entrées et sorties réanies, s'est élevée à 16,882 navires, aves 15,623,000 tonneaux de jauge nette et 6.245.000 tonnes de marchandises, portant 398,000 passagers et 560,000 hommes d'é-

Par rapport à 1904, ces chiffres sont en augmentation de 992 navires, de 2,270,000 tonneaux de jauge, et 362,000 tonnes de marchandises, de 66,000 passagers et 67,000 hommes d'équipage.

La statistique du port en 1905 renferme une foule d'autres indications précieuses. C'est ainsi que la répartition du tonnage de jauge, entre les principaux pavillons, attribue 7.866,000 tonneaux à la France, 3.966,000 tonneaux à l'Angleterre, 887,000 tonneaux à l'Italie, 766,000 tonneaux à l'Allemagne, 620,000 tonneaux à l'Espagne, 483,000 tonneaux à 'Autriche-Hongrie, 415,000 tonneaux à la Hollande et 380,000 tonneaux à la Grèce. De tous les pavillons, l'allemand est celui qui a relativement le plus progressé dans ces derniers temps: il n'était représenté en 1900 que par 171,000 tonneaux.

Dans tle chiffre total des importations des marchandises, qui égale 3,879,000 tonnes, les houilles étrangères figurent pour 890,000 ton nez. Le total des exportations, évalué à 2.367,000 tonnes, ne comprend pas les charbons, vivres et autres approvisionnements de navires, soit 575,000 tonnes, ce qui élève à 2,941,000 tonne le chiffre global des sorties et à 6,820,000 tonnes le mouvement général du trafic.

Le tonnage de jauge total, entrées et sortie réunies, se répartit en 71,5 % pour la navi gation de concurrence et en 28,5 % pour le cabotage réservé au pavillon national. Dans l'ensemble, le pavillon français et le pavillon étranger se partagent par moitié le tonnage de jauge. La navigation a vapeur absorbe 95 % du mouvement maritime. Ces chiffres s'ap pliquent aux navires chargés, auxquels il y lieu d'ajouter 10 % du tonnage de jauge du port, concernant les navires sur lest.

### VISITE INSTRUCTIVE.

La plupart de nos concitoyens ont entenda vanter la méthode Berlitz et les institutions qui propagent dans le monde, mais tous n'ont pa profité de l'avantage que les célèbres écoles accordent : une lecon d'essai gratuite permet tant de se rendre compte di système d'ensei gnement des langues le plus efficace et le plus rapide. Une vi ite à la succursale d'Alexandrie (12 Rue Resette) et au Caire (No. 1 Sharia Kamel) convaincra les plus récalcitrants, s'il en rests encore.

### INSINUATIONS

D'après des correspondances des provinces. reques par le Moayad, il paralt que des groupes et des personnes portant chape u blanc, habil lées comme des Anglais et faisant semblant de mal parler l'arabs font des tournées dans les villes et villages.

Ces personnes se moquent des indigènes insultent ces derniers sans motif et les provo quent.

Le Moayad ajonte que des correspondances il résulte que ces gans sont des Italiens, de-Grecs et des Syriens employés de maisons de commerce ou non employés et qui saisissent l'occasion des divergences de vues entre le Ezyptiens et les Anglais pour aggraver le différend et pêsher en eau trouble.

Le Moayad engage les indigènes à ne par tanir compte de ces excitations et de porter plainte au gouvernement pour tous les enfan illages de ce genre

### PASSENGER LISTS.

DEPARTURES. Passagers partis hier pour Odessa par le pr quebot "Tar" de la Compagnie Russe:

M et Mme Dovonpoulo, M. Kipouré et fa mille. M. D. Tamvacopoulo, M. N. Tamvaco pouls et famille, Mme et Mlle M. Lydis, M. J Constantinid's, M. Canotti, M. E. Volto, M. Lenos, M. et Mme Liliopoulos, M. S. Vlasto M. G. Michailowsky, M. S. Micailowsky, M. N zam El Din, M. Adolf Cohnitz, Mme Vve Zerlendi et enfants, M. Petrowsky, M. Vernsky. S.E. Smyrnoff, M. Kendralieff, M. Babichouk, M. Issatoff.

### BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie.) Le marché est un peu plus ferme. On attri bue cette amélioration à l'abondance des capi-

taux et au découvert qui règne sur la place.

Parmi les valeurs qui ont eu les honneurs de la matinée il faut signaler la Banque Nationale & Co. qui est demandée à 25 1/3, l'Agricole à 9 21/32 et le Comptoir à 6 7/16 l'ancienne et 6 1/4 la nouvelle.

La Delta Light est également mieux tenue à 11 5/8 ex coupon.

Une reprise assez marquéa s'est produite en Anglo-American Nile. Le cours s'est avancé de 53/16 à 5 3/8 achateurs, sans affaires importantes. Il y a en des échanges aussi en Nungovich

Hotels, Delta Land, Sucreries, Land Bank Trust et Crédit Franco-Egyptien.

En somme, reprise à peu près générale.

### Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Caire, Mardi 31 Juillet 1906. Le taux de l'escompte libre à Londres a été réduit hier de 1/8 à 3 1/8 pour cent.

Au Stock Exchange, le Consolidé anglais est resté invarié à 87 3/4. L'Unifiée a baissé de 1/4 de livre à 104 1/2. La National Bank est demeurée inchangée à 25 1/4, de même que l'Agricole à 9 5/8 et la Daïra à 16 7/8. La

Delta Light a perdo 1/4 à 11 1/2.

A Paris, l'action Crédit Foncier Egyptien a clôtaré en hausse de 5 francs à 760. La Banque d'Athènes est restée stationn sire à 148.

Notre marché des valeurs a été loin de pré senter, ce matin, la même animation qu'hier. Les traits caractéristiques de la séance ont été le calme et l'abstection. Néanmoins, les cours ont été bien défendus, et divers titres ont même obtenu una plus-value. Nous traversons visiblement une phase d'expectative, dont l'issue est sujette aux éventualités qui pourraient se produire en Russie et surtout aux effets que celles-ci détermineraient sur les marchés financiers dirigeants.

Dans le compartiment des Banques, la National s'est maintenue à 25 7/16. L'Agricole s'est raffermie à 9 5/8-11/16. L'action nouvelle de la Cassa di Sconto a avancé à 213 : l'ancienne est restée à 221-222. La Banque d'Orient a faibli à 133-134. Le Comptoir Financier a été poussé à 6 1/4-5/16 l'action ancienne et 6 1/8 la nouvelle. La Banque d'Abyssinie a atteint

La Béhéra a avancé à 36-36 1/4. La Delta Light s'est consolidée à 11 7/8.

L'action Immobilière a avancé à 368-370 la part de fondateur a gagné 15 francs à 670. L'action Enterprise and Development est reve nue à 12 1/8. L'action Agricole du Nil a fait 270. La Nile Land a progressé à 13 1/8. L'action Allotment a été moins bien tenue à 3 5/16-3/8.

Lis Jouissances Exux du Caire ont faibli à 261 1/2. La Frigorifique a été négociée à 4 15/16.5. Les Héliopolis ont été cotés 286-257; la

part de fondateur à 8 1/4. Rien de particulier à relever dans le groupe des valeurs hôtelières.

Parmi les petites valeurs, les Delta Land ont clôturé à 3 3/8, les Estates à 1 3/4, les Salt and Soda à 20 sh. 6 et les Cotton Mills entre 5 sh. 9 et 6 sh.

Suivant des informations de Bruxelles, le mouvement de hausse qui s'est produit subitement, la semaine dernière, sur les parts de fondateur de la Compagnie Immobilière d'Egypte a été déterminé par la propagation d'une rameur suivant laquelle la mise en liquidation de la Société aurait été décidée en principe.

Il va de soi que cette nouvelle n'a reçu aucune espèce de confirmation.

Nous détachons d'une lettre de Pa date du 24 Juillet, les lignes suivantes :

"Bien qu'elle fût appréhendée depuis quelque temps, la dissolution de la Doama a produit ici une impression des plus fâcheuses, et il est difficile de prévoir quels nouveaux événements elle nous prépare. Elle constitue, en tout cas, un retour offens f du pouvoir autocrate et ne présage rien de bon pour l'avenir. Dans ces conditions, la baisse des fonds russes n'a rien que de bien naturel, et ce n'est pas impunément que notre marché supporte le poids énorme d'une quinzaine de milliards de valeurs portant cette étiquette.

"Le plus maltraité et le plus visé de tons les fonds russes a été le nouvel emprant de 1906. Il est vrai qu'il est moins bien classé que les autres : un grand nombre de porteurs s'étaient empressés de passer la main lorsque le nouvel emprunt cota, au début, une prime de plusieurs points sur le cours d'émission. De là s'est créé un flottant qui ne fait qu'augmenter par suite des ventes que provoque l'approche du 1er Août, date à laquelle doit se faire un versement de 20 % sur le titre non libéré."

Un avia de l'Egyptian l'rust and Investment Ltd. (G ymenopoulo) porte que, conformément la résolution votée définitivement par l'as emblée extraordinaire des actionnaires tenue à Londres le 12 Jaillet courant, M. George l'homas Broadbridge a été nommé liquidateur de la Société, aves une rétribution de £ 210. les frais non compris.

Carnet de l'actionnaire.

Les porteurs d'obligations hypothécaires %, émission 1901, de la Crown Brewery of Alexandria sont informés que le coupon No. 11 sera mis en paiement, à partir du ler A ût prochain, à la Barq e Impériale Ottomane. Les porteurs d'obligations hypothécaires 6% émisssion 1902, de la Boulangerie Mécanique Hygién'que d'Egyp'e, en liquidation, sont avisés que le coupon Nº 4, à détacher de ces titres, leur sera payé à la Barque Impériale Ottomane à Alexandrie, à partir du ler Août

### SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS.

August 1. Appledore, Brit. s., capt. Jones, Cardiff, Grace

Joshua Nicholson, Brit. s., capt. Cherry, Antwerp and Malta, Tamvaco.

> DEPARTURES July 31.

Bear, Brit. s., capt. Wright, Cyprus. Eleni, Greek s., capt. Vroulis, Constantinople. Alexandros, Ott. s., capt. Costantino, Trébizonde.

Tz vr. Rus. s., capt. Tohernogorcevich, Piræus.

### POUR LES ÉMIGRÉS RUSSES

CAISSE DE SECOURS RUSSE

### FÊTE DE BIENFAISANCE

### GRANDE LOTERIE

Dimanche, 5 août, aura lieu, au Casino de San Stefano, une fête de bienfaisance organisée par le Comité de la Caisse de Secours russe, dont M. d'Abazs, conseiller à la Cour d'Appel Mixte, a bien voulu accepter la présidence d'honneuc.

Un des clous du programme, que nous publierons en détail, sera le tirage d'une loterie, dont voici les lots : 1er lot: une Automobile de 5 1/2 H. P. des

"Officine Turkhoimer" de Milan. 2me lot: une Obligation à lot 3 % du Crédit Foncier Egyptien.

3me lot : une Obligation à lot 3 % du Crédit Foncier Egyptien. 4me lot : une Obligation à lot 3 % du Crédit

Foncier Egyptien. 5me lot: un Bon à lot du Panama. 6me lot: do. do. 7me lot: do. do. do. 7me lot:

L'automobile portée comme 1er lot est celle qui a gagné la course de Milan-San Remo. Les billets de cette loterie sont déjà en vente. Prix du billet P.T. 5.

Le comité d'organisation de la fête de bienfaisance est ainsi composé :

MM. Nicolas D'Abaza, Conseiller à la Cour d'Appel, Président honoraire; A. D'Abaza, Président ; B. Campos et Emile de Menasce, trésoriers ; R. G. Canivet, secrétaire général ; MM. le miralai Hopkinson bey, de Bach, J. Moutafoff, Dr. Camerini, Claude J. Rolo, Alexandre Tilche, Emile Cattaui, Edmond de Menasce Maurice Herzenstein, Herman Aghion, Alchewski, A. Zamorani, membres.

Les billets de la loterie sont mis en vente au prix de P.T. 5.

### Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Tuesday, 31st July, 1906.

OUTWARDS. Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

				MESSAGES HANDED IN AT				
F	RO	м			Com	he pany's fices		stal graph ces.
1					н.	м.	н.	м.
London Liverpool	•••	•••	•••		,	13		27
Manchester			***	•••		13		-
			• • •			20		
Glasgow						29		
Other Provi	ncia	l Off	ices					11

COTON Exportation du mois de juin 1906 Angleterre ... ... balles 13,359 France... ... ... ... ... ... ... Russie... ... ... ... ,, Autriche .. ... ... Italie ... ... ... ... Allemagne ... ... ... Espagne ... ... ... Suisse... ... ... ... Belgique ... ... ... Hollande ... ... 269 2.0 Indes ... ... ... Japon ... ... ... ... Suède ... Turquie, Grèce et Roumanie

balles 25,961

Pesant cantars 194,323 N.B.—Dans les expéditions pour l'Angle terre sont, comprises balles 1,466 à destination des États-Unis.

### BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m. Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Tendance mauvaise.

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour août talar 21 5/16 à -/-; plus bas pour août 20 9/16 à -/-. Graines de coton

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour août P.T. 68 30/40 à —/—; plus bas pour août 68 25/40 à —/—. REMARQUES

(De midi à 1h. p.m.) Coton.—Après la hausse ridicule du matin, la réaction a été sensible et en clôture la faiblesse prédomine sur la vieille récolte.

La nouvelle récolte tout en ayant l'air d'être soutenue reperdu et au-delà tout le terrain gagné au début. Beaucoup d'affaires. Graines de coton.—Négligées à cause du coton qui Beaucoup d'affaires.

absorbe toute l'attention. Fèves,-Marché nul. Bourse Khédiviale, le 31 juillet 1906,

### COTONS

copie de la dépêche

DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à Tal. 20 13/16 Livraison Août " 17 19/32· " Novembre ,, 17 3/8 " Janvier

17 9/16 Mars Marché ferme Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, can. -. (Cours pratiqués ce jour à Bourse Khéd. à 1h. p.m.)

Tal. 20 7/16 Livraison Août ,, 17 5/16 " Novembre Janvier 17 1/4 Mars Marché quiet

### MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

ler août 1906.—(11h.66 a.m.) Cotons.-Clôture du marché du 31 juillet : Ferme, nais inactif.

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good: HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra:

JOANNOVICH Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra: Etat du marché de ce jour, cotons : Faible. Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars contre même jour l'année précédente cantars -. Graines de coton.-Manquent

Disponible Mit-Afifi-Haute-Egyyte .-Bles.-Fermes Qulité Saïdi,—Cond. Saha P.T. — à " Béhéra: " " " 115 ., 120 Fèves.—Manquent Saïdi: Disponible.—

Fayoum: Disponible .--Qualité Saïdi. Cond. Saha P.T. 125 à 130 Lentilles.—Soutenues Disponible : Rien Cond. Saha P.T. 120 à 130 Orges.---Calmes

Cond. Saha P.T. 65 à 68 Mais.—Sans changement Disponible : Rien. Cond. Saha P.T. 80 4 85

Exportation du 31 juillet dep. le 27 juillet Bal. 2491 Coton Bal. Gr. de cot. Ard. Bal. 4762 Ard. 29358 Fèves Exportations probables de la semaine 1906 Coton ... ... Bal. 7,000

Graines de coton ... Ard. 35,000 42,000 Fèves ... ... ,, Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour :

COTON (BASSE-EGYPTE) Province Béhéra . ... ... De P.T. — à — Province Garbieh

Kafr-Zayat ... ... De P.T. 285 à 3971/2 Tantah ... ... ... ... ,, ,, \_\_ ,, \_\_ SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

PRIX FRANCO.STATION : DISPONIBLE TICKET Graines de coton Afifi... P.T. — à P.T. — 

### ARRIVAGES

du mercredi 1er août 1906 Documents du l'"Alexandria General Produce Assoc. CHEMINS DE FER BARQUES

Cotons ... ... S/B Graines de coton ... sacs Blés Saïdi... ... ... ... ,, — Mais ... ... ... ... ... ... Lentilles ... ... ... , 103

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le ler septembre

1905 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 5,876,023. Graines de coton .- Total des arrivages depuis le ler septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour Ard, 3,559,541. Contre même jour en 1905 :

BARQUES ET CHEMINS DE FER Graines de coton. ... ... ... ... sacs 753 Blés Saïdi ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, ,, Béhéra..., Fèves Saïdi..., ,, Béhéra..., Maïs ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,225,239.

septembre 1904 jusqu'à oe jour, ardebs 3,547.618. CONTRATS, (11 h. 55 a.m.) Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal Coton F.G.F.Br. Novembre ... ... Tal. 17 15/32 4 --

Graines de coton.-Total des arrivages depuis le ler

Janvier ... ... ... , 17 1/4 ,, \_\_ Mars... ... ... ... , 17 7/16 ,, \_\_ ... ... ... ,, 20 9/16 ,, \_\_ Graines de coton Nov.-Décembre-Janvier., P.T. 64 Août . ... . . . . . . . . . 68 15/40 ., -Fèves-Saidi Septembre-Octobre . ... P.T. 123 - ,, 124

REMARQUES:

Coton,—Récolte actuelle.—L'août a ouvert soutenu 20 3/4, pour monter à 20 13/16, mais la faiblesse ne tarde pas à prendre le dessus. Novembre aussi est faible. Graines de coton. - Récolte actuelle. - En baisse

Fèves-Saïdi.—Nouvelle récolte.—Marché nul.

Premier oours 68 1/2.

Gr. de ooton

PRIMES DES CONTRATS 'Simple Faculte

"Simple Faculte"
Liv. Nov. P.T. 11 1/4 \( \) \( Gr. de coton Gr. de cotor Coton

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

CLOSING REPORTS.

LIVERPOOL, July 31, 1.5 p.m. Sales of the day ... ... ... bales 5,000 " " " (December January) ... 5.55
American middling ... ... ... 5.99
Egyptian fully good fair, delivery (July) 10 16/64 ,, ,, (August) 10 1/64 ,, ,, (October) 9 31/64 (November) 8 62/64 Egyptian Brown fair (per lb. d.) ... ... 8 10/16 " " good fair … … … 9 13/16 " good ... ... ... 11 3/16 ", fully good fair ... ... 10 5/16
Egyptian saidi beans (new p r 480 lbs) --/The Cotton Market will be closed on Saturday and

Monday 4th and 6th August. Spot Cotton ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 10.90 American Futures (August) n Futures (August) ... 9.95 ,, (September)... 10.09 ,, (December) ... 10.31

,, ,, (January) ... ... 10.36 Cable transfers ... ... ... dol. 4.85½ Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports, ...bales 7,000 NEW OBLEANS, July 31. Cotton Spot ... ... ... ... ... 10 10/16 Futures July ... ... 10 10 10 10.37 ... 10.17 .

LIVERPOOL, July 31.
American futures (August-September) ... ... 5.64 Egyptian Sales of the day now 200 Izondo N. July 31.

ar Silver (per oz d). ... ... ... 30 18

Private discount (3 month bills) ... ... 3 1/8 0/0 
 Consols (July)
 87 ¼

 Egyptian Unified
 104 ½

 Turkish Unified
 95 ¼
 Rio Tinto ... ... ... ... ... ... 65 38

 
 New Daira...
 16 ¾

 Agricultural Bank
 9 ¾

 National Bank of Egypt
 25 ¾
 \*Less one per mille brokerage. 

 Rand Mines New
 ...
 6 ½

 Chartereds of S. Africa
 ...
 1 16/32

 Nile Valley Gold Mine
 ...
 New
 - 11/32

 New Egyptians ... ... ... ... ... 1 14/32 The Western Ossis Corporation 12/32 premium Delta Light (Bearer Shares) ... ... ex 11 1/2 Egyptian Railway ... ... ... ... ... 101 1/2

" Domain ... ... 103 — Ottoman Defence ... ... 103 ½ | Street | Color | Col German Beet Sugar (July) ... ... ... 8/7 — PARIS, July 31.

Banque d'Athènes ... ... ... ... ... 149 -Crédit Foncier Egyptien ... ... ... 760 Credit Lyonnais . ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1155 Comptoir National d'Escompte ... ... 655 Land Bank of Egypt... ... ... ... ... 218 Ottoman Bank ... ... ... ... ... 643 -

Banque de Salonique ... ... ... 174 -

Telegramme Havas BOURSE du 31 juillet 1906 COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE PARIS

Rente Française 3 o/o ... ... ... Fr. 97 17 Dette Egyptienne Unifiée ... ... , 106 70 Extérieur Espagnol... ... ... , 95 85 Russe consolidé.. . . . . . . . . . . . , Crédit Lyonnais ... ... ... ,, Comptoir National d'Escompte ... ,,

643 Banque d'Athènes ... , 149 — Banque d'Abyssinie . . . , 127 — Crédit Franco-Egyptien... ... ... ,,

Change sur Londres ... ... ,, 25 15

LONDRES onsolidés anglais ... ... ... ... £ 87 H Escomptes—Paris 3, Londres 3 ½ Berlin 4 ½ o/o Consolidés anglais ...

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES

Réponse des Primes en Contrats (Obligatoire entre agences absentes) du Jeudi 31 juillet 1906, à 11h.15 a.m. Coton F. G. F. Br Recoivent Livrent Novembre ... ... Tal. 17 17/32 à 17 9/16

Novembre-Décembre. ... P.T. 64 10/40 à 64 15/40 Août ... ... ... , 69 10/40 , 69 15/40

### RAMLEH RAILWAY COMPANY

RECETTES

du dimanche 22 juillet au samedi 28 juillet 1906 Carnets Billets Abonnemens et divers Totax

L.K. L.E. Année courant 1218 ---233 1451 " dernière 1014 209 1223 Augmentation 204 24 228 du 1er octobre 1905 au samedi 28 juillet 1906 Carnets Billets Abonnements et divers Totaux

L.E. Année courant 37668 3638 8037 49343 , dernière 30291 5967 39527 Augmentation 7377 369 2070

L. K.

ALEXANDRIA TRAMWAY COMPANY du dimanche 22 juillet au samedi 28 juillet 1906

Billets Carnets et Divers Toyaux Année courants 190 1825 1360 1610 275 215 Augmentation

du 1er janvier au samedi 28 juillet 1906 Billets Carnets et Divers Totau L.E. 39693 33234

3877

37111

" oct.-nov.: 5.55 Disponible : 5.99 (1 point de baisse) NEW-YORK
Middling Upland: 10.90 Futurs juillet : 9.95 (4 points de hausse) " octobre : 16.22 (1 points de hausse) Arrivages du jour, balles 7,000

To-day's Exchange Quotations

Banks Bank buying London cheque ... ... ... 96 ¾ 96 ¾ " 3m. bank paper ... ... 97 1 3m. house paper ... ... ,, 3m. bank paper ... ... 384 ¼ ,, 3m. house paper ... ... 388 ¼ 387 Switzerland cheque ... ... , 3m. bank paper ... 384 ¼
Germany cheque ... ... 476 ¼
,, 3m. bank paper ... 472 ¼
Italian cheque ... 388 ¼
Vienna & Trieste cheque ... 406 ¼ 477 1/2 389 ½ 407 1/2 Constantinople cheque... ...

### SHARE LIST

ISSUED BY THE "ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS ET VALEURS D'ALEXANDRIE."

Clôture d'aujourd'hui à 12h.30 p.m. Agric. Bank of Egypt ... . Lat. 9 11 @

Eaux du Caire ... ... Fcs. 123 — ,

Jouissance , 261 — ,

Daira Sanieh ... Lst. 16 1/8 ,

Béhéra ... ... ... ... L.E. 36 — "
Bourse Khédiviale ... ... Lst. — " Egyptian Markets ... ... ,, 25/6 — ,, 25/9 — Anglo-Egyptian Spinning ... , — 34 , — 1/2 Bière d'Alexandrie Privilegies Fcs. 200 — , — — Bière d'Alexandrie Privilegies Fcs. 200 — "
Dividende " 120 — "
Bière du Caire Privilegies — " 126 — "

", ", Dividende ... ", 65 — ., Egyptian Cotton Mills ... ... Lst. 5/9 — ,, 65 — ., Egyptian Salt & Soda ... , 20/6 - ,, 20/9 -Pressage ... ... ... ,, -- ,, 

Delta Land ... ... ... , 3 1/2 ,, Nile Land... , 13 1/2 , Sucr. et Raffinerie d'Egypte... Fcs. 26 — , Khedivial Mail Preference ... Lst. 4 1/2 ... ", " Ordinary ", 32/6 — ", Egypt. Invest. & Agency Ltd ", 1 \*\* ",

Land Bank ... ... ... , 8 ½ ,, Land Investment ... ... ,, Trust... ... ... ... , 1 13 ... ... ... , 1 76 Estates ... ... ... ,, 3 1/2 " Cheik Fadl ... ... ... Fcs. 112 — ,, Entreprises Urbaines ... ... Lst. 6 3 ,

Comptoir Financier ... .. , 6-75 ,, parts de fondateurs ,, 43 — ,, Delta and Upper Egypt... Union Foncière d'Egypte ... ,, 5 14 ,, Bank of Abyssinia... ... ,, --,,

lociété Eléctrique de la Basse-Panque d'Orient ... ... , 133 ½ ,, - ¼

SHARES NOT QUOTED IN ABOVE LIST. Corp. of Western Egypt ... ... Lst. 1 1 @ ---

Egyptian Hotels ... ... Ist. 5 1/2 ", Upper Egypt Hotels... .- , 4 ¾ ,,

National Hotels. ... ... , 3 ½ ,, Fondateur P.T. 50 — ,, Menzaleh Canal Company ... L.E. 4 18 ...

"Fondateur P.T. 108 ...

"Fondateur P.T. 108 ...

Agr, Indus. d'Egypte ...

Fos. ...

Limprovements Corporation ... Lst. 4 ½ ...

Port Said Salt Association ... Shg. 14/ ex ...

Estates Fondateur ... ... , 10 ½ ,, --ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES

DEPECHE D'OUVERTURE LIVERPOOL, 10h. a.m. Américain

(Clôtute de la Bourse Khédiviale 1h. p.m.)

Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises Coton F.G.F.Br. Novembre... ... ... Tal. 17 5/16 à --Janvier ... ... ... , 17 1/16 , --

Août ... ... ... , 20 13/32 , - 7/16 Graines de coton Novembre-Décembre-Jan. P.T. 63 3/4 4 — 36/40

Août ... ... ... , 08 - , - 1/4
Fêves-Saïdi

Crédit Franco-Egyptien... ,, 5 ¼ ,,

Wardan Estate Company ... ,,

(Service special)

Futurs : juillet-soût : \_\_\_\_, octobre-novembre : 5.56 Seconde Dépêche, 10h.5 a.m. Futurs : juillet-août : 5.73

" octobre-novembre : 5.86 DERNIERE HEURE

Mars ... ... ... , 17 1/4 ,, - 9/32

LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL Coton. - Etat du Marché. - Calme Disponible. -10 5/16 Futurs.--juillet: 10 16/64 (1/64 de hausse)

EXTERIEUR

Dépêches particulières du 31 juillet 1906

PRODUITS EGYPTIENS

Graines de coton -Soutenues Fèves. - Sans affaires Graines de coton.-Calmes

Fèves.-Marché nul LONDRES Graines de coton.—Sans changement COTON AMERICAIN LIVERPOOL Futurs juillet-août : 5.72 (1 point de baisse)

Contre même jour, l'année dernière, balles 12,000

### PITH OF THE PRESS.

THE TSAR'S LAST CARD.

The first Russian Parliament has been brought abruptly to an end. History already has to record numerous instances of blindness and provocation on the part of the Tsar's advisors, but it may be doubted whether any of them have been more momentous, more raught with rainous consequences, than his the man. ("African World.") lecision to dissolve the Duma.

The Government's arbitrary step, indeed, natifies only too complete'y those Russian eformers who besought the friends of constitutional liberty in the West not to lond more money to the autocracy. The event shows how little confidence can be placed in the security of Russian parliamentary institutions. The Russian Government obtained their loan, by what now looks uncommonly like false pretences, but they cannot live on it for ever. The future is dark indeed for them and for the Empire, if they persist in their present policy. With a depleted exchequer and a disaff-cted army, how can they hope to hold down for ever an exasperated people, welded by their fatuous shortsightedness into a strength and unity of purpose that it has never known before ? ("Times".)

#### An International Peril.

Since the days when the development of the French Revolution compelled the intervention of the neighbouring Powers-an event which seemed as remote in 1789 as its repetiion appears improbable now-there has been no moment charged with a heavier anxiety for the general interests of mankind. Anarchy in France wrapped the Continent and this country in the flame of war, which lasted, with interruption, for a quarter of a century. until peace had well-nigh disappeared from the memory of nations. Instead of indulging n irresponsible emotionalism, as did Fox and the English Whigs after the fall of the Bastille, with respect to the events that were appening across the Channel, let us remember that the Tsar's realm is in the throes of a no ess mighty travail, which may involve equally stapendous consequences for good or ill. not only to Europe at large, but to every people whose interests are directly or indirectly connected with those of Russia, from the English Channel to the Yellow Sea, and from the coast of Kent to the shores of Japan. ("Telegraph.") Russian's Credit Gone.

There is no disguising the fact that the ismissal of the Duma is an act of war against the democracy, and the most probable result will be to drive all the moderate Reformers into the arms of the Revolutionaries. We hear of a general strike in preparation throughout the great cities of the Empire. Even if the disastrons expedient should break down, it will suffice to damage Russian credit, and make borrowing impossible on the foreign bourses. Without ready money, and plenty of it, the Government will be unable to pay its soldiers and its police, and without the mailed fist the bureaucracy must capitulate at discretion. The last great advance from European lenders was obtained on the faith of a genuine Constitutional system being inaugurated. When the next application is made the men with money to invest will hold their hands, because they will have no confidence in a Government which has broken faith with its former creditors. ("Standard".)

### Nicholas, Peacemaker.

We are unable to see the fitness of the present moment for paying compliments to the Emperor of Russia as an apostle of peace, as we fail to see the wisdom of choosing this particular time for disarming the British nation. To our terrestrial mind right comes before such rights as Great Britain possesses have been won by freely spilling British blood by sea and land whenever there was a British right to be upheld. With Russia in the throes of such a tumult as has not been seen in Europe for a century there are many rights that may be called in question, and the experience of past convulsions of the same nature shows that at such times wars are apt to spring up contrary to expectation ("Morning Poet") contrary to expectation. ('Morning Post").

The most obvious feature of the situation is that the Tsar and the revolutionaries neglect, in a cavalier fashion equally regrettable in both, the obligations of Russia towards foreign countries. If we Frenchmen indulge in follies, that is our own affair as we are our own creditors; but Russia's creditors are to be found abroad—in Paris, and above all in Berlin (sic). What we said was neither reaction nor revolution. We said was neither reaction nor revolution. We suggested progressive development through the formation of a constitutional Ministry responsible to the National Assembly. The Tsar's reply to us is the dissolution of the Duma, the suppression of freedom of the Press and of liberty of speech, and a Cossack dictatorship. On the other hand, the revolutionaries—insurgents with the temperament of drunken slaves—
assassins about whom one still hesitates to
make up one's mind as to whore servants they
are—badly conceal their design of defrauding
and ruining the holders of Russian securities by mendacious phrases as to our pretended tack of Liberalism, although there is not a single French man who does not ardently desire the transformation of Russia into a Monarchy on the English model. All this is monstrous. Republique Française".)

### Mr. Beit's Modesty.

First Cecil Rhodes! Now Alfred Beit! Both are names which will endure as prætorian in the story of the industrial, political, and geo-graphical expansion of British South Africa. What each owed to the other for the fulfilment

of ideas is not to be apprised to-day. It is the work of the historian. He will find ample material. Cecil Rhodes was ever ready to say how greatly he was helped in his schemes of empire by Alfred Beit, who, on his part, was glad to work with his friend without sharing the platform of publicity. Modesty was a leadirg feature of A'fred Beit's disposition. It was only one, for kindness which found expression in an exquisite regard for the feelings of others when doing a good or charitable act was a leading characteristic of his nature. Nothing came to him more naturally. It was part of

Cecil Rhodes as "Crank."

Mr. Beit's bequest of a million and a quarter for the construction of the Cape to Cairo railway recalls the fact that the late Cecil Rhodes was once considered a crank The story was told not long ago by an old member of the Cape Parliament at a meeting at the Royal Colonial Institute. When Mr. Rhodes made his first appearance in the Cape Parliament he could talk of nothing but his great idea of a trans-continental railway, and with the aid of a specially prepared map he sought to interest h's fellow members in the colossal scheme. Most of them thought him a bore, and some openly called him a crank. His dream is now materialising. Many of us can remember when Wagner was considered a crank also, and when his music was a stock subject of ridicule in "Punch." A crank is a man ahead of his age. ("Daily Chronicle.")

#### MANCHURIA'S "OPEN DOOR."

As reported by the "Times" correspondent at Tokic, Viscount Hayashi enters indignant protest against those foreign suspicions of Japanese good faith which have lately made themselves heard. These libels attribute to the incular Government a treacherons design of keeping the commerce of Manchuria wholly for the profit of its subjects, and in proof of that proposition, they point to the long delay in establishing the "open door" in the Southern province. Viscount Hayashi does not attempt to deny that considerable delay has occurred, or that some Japanese traders have taken advantage of the opportunity to smuggle goods into the interior. But abases of one sort or another are bound to happen at the conclusion of any big war, involving the employment of old, roomy, but seaworthy, yacht of the past exceptionally large forces. At the termination of hostilities between Japan and Russia, our gallant allies found themselves responsible for applying a million and a quarter of their ellow-countrymen, combatants, and camp followers, with the necessaries of life. That was an obligation of humanity as well as of patriotism, and who will censure the Tokio Government as we have described. A rough estimate based tor giving it the first place in their arrangements? But by accepting the onerous task, the Executive imposed on itself the duty of temporarily monopolising all available transport, and it is only now that the strain is beginning to be ightened. As for the traders who are alleged to have done brisk trade with the Chinese in goods hall-marked for the use of the Japanese troops, it is to be feared that precisely the same charge might be advanced against 'smart" dealers belonging to other nationalities But it is full time for these consorious bickerings to cease; Viscount Hayashi undertakes that in about a couple of months the Manchurian door will be thrown open to all-comers on equal conditions.

### THE BAHR-EL-GHAZAL.

The Congo State Government apparently waits to be "hurried up" before withdrawing owner, man, and boy, will amount to about he is at the head of naval affairs. peace. Such rights as Englishmen have, have been with occupying forces from the Bahr-el-Ghazal, £100, which split up into five shares amongst ready to shed their blood in asserting them and in compliance with the Anglo Belgian Consuch rights as Great Britain possesses have vention. By that arrangement, it was provided that the evacuation should take place 'as soon as possible," but although some day; but it, of course, means that a good part month have elapsed since the signature of the Convention, the latest information goes to show that the Congolese troops have not budged an inch. While quite agreeing with Sir E. Grey that large allowance should be made for the difficulty of communicating with such a remote country, we cannot forget that the Congo State used very quick dispatch when first permitted to enter the province. The Foreign Office usually suffers detriment. in such cases, whenever it intermits the applination of pressure, for as soon as the attention of Downing street is directed elsewhere nothing is done. It was a mistake to have employed such a very elastic phrase as "as soon as possible; " some definite date should have been fixed for withdrawing the five little garrisons from the province. So long as they remain in evidence, the natives must be perplexed as to the authority to which they owe allegiance. As they are somewhat lawless people, it is not odd that they should be beginning to doubt whather they are not released from any such obligation.

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THE COST OF A YACHT.

Fifty years ago sailing yachts of from sixty to a hundred tons were much more numerous, and they were owned by yachtsmen who treated them much as they would a suit of clothes of which they were fond, keeping them till they were positively out of date or old, fitting them out year after year as a matter of course, and enjoying their craising like sensible beings. These are the views of Mr. Clive Holland, in a beautifully illustrated article in the Summer (August) number of the "Pall Mall Magazine."

From the thirty-tonners of the days of King Charles II, to the floating palaces of five hundred tons and upwards of the present time is indeed a transition.

The family boat of from, say, fifty to eighty tons (which is happily not quite an extinct type), either hired or owned, runs away with a far greater sum of money than the uninitiated would suppose during the three or four months of the season. Such a boat-of say ninety tons- will make a large hole in £600, even if sailed on economical lines, and with a crew no more that sufficient to handle her properly. The cost of provisions is a heavy item, and harbour dues also entail a very considerable expenditure when one is cruising either in nome or foreign waters. Should a yachtsman' fancy turn toward steam and "speed," the coal bill will, in the case of a three-hundred-tonner. probably mount up to some £25 or £30 per week, or even more under exceptional circumstances; and although there will be fewer hands than on a sailing yacht of similar tonnage, coaling labour and other incidentals may be set off as against the reduced wages bill.

The cost of a full season's "pot hunting" may be roughly estimated as £1,000 for the equivalent of the old forty rater, which sum affords a fairly accurate gauge if reduced or increased as the boat may be smaller or larger.

In the case of the very well-known cracks, past and present, such as Ailsa, Bona, Britannia, Meteor, Shamrock, Lucida, and other similar craft, probably a thoroughgoing season of thirty or forty starts will stand their owners in from £3,500 to £5,000, which latter sum will be greatly increased by competing in the earlier part of the year in Mediterranean waters, or by the yacht in question being sent across the Atlantic.

Few summer holidays, indeed, if the weather be fine, are pleasanter than those spent on an generation, of say twenty to forty tons, with a handy mar, and the crew formed of oneself and sea-loving friends. The cost of running such a boat for two months in the summer has, of course, no relation as regards expense to the sum required successfully to fit out and maintain a modern yacht and its attendant luxuries such upon personal experience would put the hire of such a boat as we have described at from £5 to £6 per week-which, supposing she be taken for six weeks, will amount to from £30 to £36. The wages of a thoroughly competent hand, in fact a "handy" man capable of acting as captain, steward, and cook, will not be much less than 35. a week—that is to say £10 103. for the six weeks. A boy is always useful and as appetities have a habit of sharpening up, it would be unsafe to put down a less sum than 15s. a week per head for ordinary board, exclusive of any special luxuries, and, of course, of wines and spirits. Probably odds and ends in the way of tips when in harbour, harbour dues, and incidentals which are inseparable from a yachting cruise, will amount to another £2 per week ; but this item is one of the most variable, and it is impossible to make an estimate with any exactitude.

Totalled up, the cost of a six weeks' cruise. for a party consisting of four friends, the the owner and his triends, amounts to £20 apiece. Putting it at £25, to provide for emergencies, it cannot be called a dear holiof the work must be done by the holidaymakers themselves, and a certain amount of care and economy exercised all round.

THE KING'S DONKEY.

AMUSING STORY OF MISUNDER-STOOD SIGNAL.

Some time ago King Edward sent a don-key as a present to his little grand on, Crown Prince Olaf of Norway. The donkey was carried by the steamer Montebello. and the captain got instructions to lock well after the animal.

On arrival outside the Christiania fiord the captain signalled to the lightheuse "All right," but received no signal in reply. He then gave orders to signal "Ass" on one mast and "all right" on the other, but still no reply came.

As it is a very important matter that the signals from vessels passing the lighthouse should be properly reported, the captain complained to the authorities.

The official explanation, says a Christiania correspondent, is this. At the moment the Montebello passed the light-house the signalman on duty was called to the telephone and consequently could not reply immediately. After having finished the conversation on the telephone, he saw the second signal flying-"Ass! "All right,"—and taking it as a personal snub, did not think it necessary to report it.

Because the representative of the Egyptian fellaheen now in London is called Kamel Pasha, it does not follow that he has got the hump, ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 21. Major V. S. Sandeman, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, has gone on retired pay. He received his commission originally in the 17th Lancers in November, 1886, was promoted captain in 1896, whilst adjutant of the regiment, and

was specially promoted major 1903, and transferred to the 6th lnniskillings last October, as second in command. Major Sandeman served with the 17th Lancers through the Boer War of 1899. 901, and shared in the operations in Orange River Colony, the Transvaal, Cape Colony and Orange Fiee State, and was se verely wounded in action (mentioned in des patches, brevet majority, Queen's medal with

Captain T.E. Bayley, 20th Hussars, Brighton, has severed his connection with that regiment after serving over twelve years in it. He was appointed to it in January, 1894, got his troop in 1899, and up till recently was a staff captain at Cairo. His active service experience extended to the Tirah Expedition, 1897-98, in which he acted as Assistant Transport Officer to the 3rd Brigade (medal with two clasps), and the South African War, 1901-02, including the operations in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony (Queen's medal with four clasps).

Forestier-Walker has been transferred from the command of No. 5 Depot Royal Field Artillery, Clonmel, to the 122nd Battery R.F.A. Bulford, on completing the usual tour, with effect from the 5th prox.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G.T.

On the 5th prox., Lieutenant J. R. Bassett. 2nd Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, Khartoum, will vacate the adjutancy, and four days later Captain A. G. Macdonald will vacate the adjutancy of the 1st Battalion at Dublin.

The unpopularity of the "Broderick" cap is so great that the Army Council has again found it necessary to issue a special order against the wearing of obsolete pattern caps when soldiers, particularly those of the mounted service, are home on leave. The old "pill box" is still the favourite amongst the cavalry men. It seems a great pity that the crass stupidity of the powers that be will not permit of Tommy Atkins wearing the smart looking 'pill-box' and the late field service cap in preference to the hideous and detested "Broderick," which has not a single redeeming feature.

The peace-at any-price shufflers of the British Cabinet have gone down before the determined attitude of the few men who put the Empire's interest before party, backed up by the Admiralty officials responsible for the naval defence of the country. No thanks to the Little Englanders, the policy of "Britannia rules the Waves" is to be carried out, and the first line of defence is to be kept up to the usual standard of going anywhere, and doing anything. The three Dreadnoughts originally projected by the late Conservative Government. inclusive of the Dreadnought just launched. will be built, and the other departments of the navy will be kept in an efficient state. Men of the type of Sir Edward Grey are badly wanted in Campbell-Bannerman's collection of faddists. Sir John Fisher has had a lot to do with the continuance of the late Government's naval policy. "Jacky Fisher" is a hard man to beat. and the Empire's interests are safe so long as

### AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE NEW SYNDICATE.

A cable from Sydney, published by the 'Shipping Gazatte," discloses a piece of information which has been eagerly awaited in the shipbuilding and shipowning world. It is as to the constitution of the syndicate which has secured the contract with the Commonwealth Government for a fortnightly mail service between Australia and Great Britain, in substitution for that of the Orient and Royal Mail Companies, which expires on Jan. 31, 1908. The names of the syndicate are given as follows.

1. Messrs. William Boardmore and Sons, ship-builders, Dalmuir, N.B. 2. Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim

(Limited), Barrow-in-Furness. 3. Sir James Laing and Sons (Limited) ship-builders, Sunderland.

4. Lord Armstrong, who, it may be inferred. represents Mesers. Armstrong Whitworth, and Co. (Limited), which firm, it may be definitely stated, has an interest in the shipbuilding policy of the syndicate.

5. A leading firm of shipowners in Great Britain, closely connected with the Australian trade, whose name is not at present disclosed.

It is evident from the names above given that the new enterprise has fallen into powerful hands, for the shipbuilding firms mentioned include some of the most distinguished in Great Britain The announcement comes at an opportune moment, for the delay in the formal intimation of the Commonwealth Premier-adelay entirely due to the pressure of other Parliamentary business-had given rise to various rumours in Australia. In London, too, there were those who were inclined to throw doubt on the undertaking into which it had entered. All such suggestions are now once and for all disposed of.

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covered two mining centres eighteen kilo-

metres from Mersa Matrouh. The minerals

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WANTED. - English speaking Nurse for child, 18 months. Apply, Mrs. Halse, ial Hotel, Cairo. 28298-3-1 Imperial Hotel, Cairo.

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Dress Suits,

Lounge Suits,

Breeches, &c. Spring and Summer Stocks now arriving comprising: Tropical Tweeds, Flannels, Drills, Worsteds, Fancy Vesting, &c.

All of British Manufacture. Garments cut by experienced English Cutters. Fit and styl guaranteed.

### GENTS' OUTFITTING.

The latest shades in Ties. Newest designs in Oxford and Zephyr Shirts. Cellular Shirts and Pyjamas in great variety. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO Shirts made to measure. Bath and Dressin Gowns, Soft double collars.

The best makes only in Hosiery and Underclothing, Panamas, Straw, Felt, Double Felt Hats, Cork and Pith Helmets, Caps, Tarbouches.

### Travelling Requisites. Solid Leather Overland Trunks, compressed

cane. Gladstone and Kit Bags, Suit Cases, Rugs, &c.

Rodger's, Kropp's and Mab's Razors. Patent Razor Strops and Shaving Brushes.

### ATHLETIC GOODS.

varied stock, including Slazenger's Dohert "E.G.M.", Demon, and Ayres central strung Racquets, Squash Racquets and Balls. Tennis Balls. A fresh supply weekly. Golf Clubs. Hockey Sticks and Croquet.

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

All the newest shapes, both Ladies and Gents in the best English makes. Stock is now com pleted by large deliveries. Stohwassen, Leggings and other makes. Fox's spiral Putties. BUCKSKIN TENNIS BOOTS AT £1.

### Household Linen

A SPECIALITY

at specially reduced prices

Blankets, Pillow Cases, Sheets, Napkins, Tablecloths, Viyellas, Flanellettes, Ceylor Flannels in endless variety.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, RUBBER SPONGES, BRUSHES, STUDS, MIRRORS (HAND and SHAVING FOUNTAIN PENS, INKS, STATIONERY &c., &c.

## Davies Bryan

& Co.

Cairo & Alexandria.

CARDIFF

NEWPORT

SCOTCK

YORKSHIRE

NEWCASTLE

Hall...

Bristol Southampton

Leith..

Londres

Liverpool

Sharpness

Glasgow

Greenock Barntisland ...

Inswich

Rochester

Havre.

Nantes

Brême. Rotterdam ...

Manchester ...

Marseille ...

Hambourg ...

King's Lynn Docks.

LIVERPOOL

NEWCASTLE

Chareh Kasr-el-Nil,

CAIRO.

COALS

Current prices per ton free on wagon.

West Hartley Maln

Best Hamilton Ell

Best quality

Best quality

Bothal

Hastings

Merry's

Dunlops

Micklefield

Best Lancashire

Swansea Graigolo

Expeditions

Graines de Coton du 1er Septembre 1905

au 30 Juin 1906, par Ports de destination:

Total.....

ALEX:ANDRIA

GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

Entre Fair et Fully Fair..... P.T. — — — — — — — Good Fair et Fully Good

Entre Fully Fair et Good Fair P.T. — — Good Fair et Fully Good

Fair ... ... , 15 — Fully Good Fair et Good , 17 1

Fair ... ... ... ,, 20 — Fully Good Fair et Good ,, 20 —

Les cotons Haute-Egypte sont livrables

contre contrats Juillet, moyennant la bonifica-tion de P.T. 42½ par cantar, plus la pénalité

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition for disease it which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more or imment being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such case is increased with the property of the control of th

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic.

THERAPION No. 3

health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE
LIGHTED UP AFRESH,
and a new existence imparted in place of what
had so lately seemed worn-out, "used vo," and
valueless. This wonderful medicament "purely
vegetable and immers is agreeable to the taste
suitable for all conconditions, in
either sex; and it is difficult to imagine case of
disease or derangement, whose main features are
those of debility, that will not be speedily and
permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into
oblivion everything that had preceded it for this
wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

Sold by B. Del Mar, Alexandria, Cairo & Port Said

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM

Foundry Coke Gas Coke

Bairds

Crown

Star

Arrew

Swansea

Per ton

Shgs. Shgs

26/6 @ -/

25/ ,,

20/6 ,, 20/6 .,

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20/ " -/

19/6 .. --/

19/6 .. 19/6 ..

19/6 ..

19/6 .. --

19/6 .. --

26/ .. -

26/ ..

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26/ "

171.908

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25.250

7.261

1.380

4.588

3.387

5.700

1.000

2.091

7.375

201

357.383

14.48

26/

26/

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Cables: Anglogypt,

Telephone 1542.

Prices on Tuesday, July 24, 1906.

100.00					
Abyssinia Bank			58 (	a 3/2	di
Agricultural Bank			1/2		34
" Preferred			tá		
,, 3 ½ o/o Bonds			3/4		
Anglo-Egyptian Bank			1/2		14
Central Egypt Exploration Co.		p. 1170	18		1/8
Crédit Foncier d'Egypte					
Corporation of Western Egypt			3/8		. 5/8
			, -		pi
Daira Sugar 4 o/o Debentures		4	18	. 5	
Daira Sanieh Ordinary			3/4		
" Deferred					
Delta Preference			1/2 .		
" Deferred					
Delta Lands			1/4		1/2
Egyptian Estates			18		/ -
" Estates Deferred					
Egyptian Mines Exploration Lt					
Egyptian Trust & Investment			16		175
ng) pount i i un te i i i i e i i i i i i i i i i i i i			pm		pn
" Land and General Trus	۹ŧ		dis.		par
" Options			14 .		3/8
Eridia			1/2 .		
Fatira					
Khedivial Mail S.S. Company		1	1/2 .		
Land Bank of Egypt		8	1/2 .		3/4
Mysore Reefs			- ,		4
New Egyptian Company				_	
National Bank			1/8 .		3/8
Nile Valley		5/	,	, 6/	_
" Block "E"			3/8 ,,		3/4
North Nile Valley			- ,,		
Salt & Soda			- ,,		
Sudan Exploration			,,		
Sudan Gold				-	
Um Rus Gold Mine			,		
United African Exploration			5/8 ,,	-	3/4
Union Foncière d'Egypte			7/8 ,,		
Egyptian Investment & Agency					
					pm
Egyptian Markets		1	16 "	-	15
Formation Studen Minus					

### SUCRES

Visitio	Sup	ply	
		1906	1905
Angleterr	T.	181,400	149,000
France	,,	543,650	433,300
Allemagn	,,	672,030	430,000
Hambourg	**	137,230	127,110
Autriche	**	380,200	231,570
Hollande	,,	43,400	13,200
Belgique	"	127,300	56,990
	т.	2,085,210	1,441,170
Etats-Unis	,,	324,000	228,480
Cuba	**	171,000	304,000
Sous Voiles	,,	10.500	97,020
Total	Т. 2	2,590,710	2,070,670
Contre Tonnes	2	2,288.500 1	our 1904

### Direction Generale des DOUANES EGYPTIENNES

2,671,900 ., 1903

2,646,620 ,, 1902

DESIG	Unité	Prix du mois courant				
					L.E.	M.
Coton			10.	cantar	3	350
Graines de Coto	n			ardeb	0	600
,, ,,	Har	iri	**	cantar	0	275
Blés Saidi et Bé	héra			ardeb	0	990
Fèves Saidi et 1	3éhéra			.,	1	040
Lentilles				.,	0	900
Mais			**	.,	0	765
Orge			**	.,	0	540
Pois chiches.			**		1	500
Petits pois			**		1	200
Helbé	******		**		1	400
Helbé			**	.,	1	500
Riz (avec emb.)			**		2	300
Riz en paille			**	kilo	0	6
Riz brut			**		0	7
Farine No. 1 à 3	(30 o	kes).	11	Bac	0	900
Sucre blanc (en p	pain)		**	cantar	0	560
., ,, (grai					0	500
		e) No.		,,	0	400
, rouge (Far	chout)	en pain	8 ,,	,,	0	240
" " "				,,	0	220
Cotons Afrité e				, ,		
Turquie				,,	1	500

### Prix des sacs.

				-				
,	Qualité	inc	lien	nė:				
A	coton	ae	3	livres	P.T.	4	30/40	
	. 21	**	3}	**	**	5	-/-	
Α	Céreales	**	21	***	***		30/40	
	19	**	31		**	3	20/40	, -

### Allen, Alderson & Co.

SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR

MESSES. RUSTON, PROCTOR & CO., LIMITED, LINCOLN. Fixed and Portable Steam and Oil Engines, Corn Mills. Patent Tibben making Thrashing Machines.

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Steam Ploughing Machinery and Sundries. THE CENTRAL CYCLONE CO., LIMITED, LONDON. Grinding and Pulverising Machinery.

MESSES. CAMMELL, LAIRD & CO., LD., OF SHEFFIELD. Steel Rails, springs, buffers, &c. — Patent sand blast files. MESSES. MERRYWEATHER & SONS, LONDON. Steam and Manual Fire Engines.

MESSES. F. REDDAWAY & CO., LD., PENDLETON, MANCHESTEE. The Camel Brand Belting, etc., etc.

Ratner's Safes.
THE ENGELBERG RICE HULLER.

Gilkes Vortex Turbines MISSBS. A. BANSOME & Co., LIMITED, NEWARK-ON-TRENT. Wood Working Machinery and Appliances

McCORMICK'S BEAPERS & MOWERS. PLANET JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Horse Hoss, Seed, Drills, etc., etc. OLIVER PLOUGHS.

Agent in Cairo M. A. FATTUCCI. Agent in Khartoum : RIETI & BERTELLI.

### DIXON BROS. & HUTCHINSON, Ltd. MOTOR BOATS & PETROL MOTORS.

Special Designs for Nile, Canals, Business, and Pleasure Boats Sole Agent for Egypt and the Sudan : JAMES CARRALL WILCOCKS.

### MARCUS & SOLE AGENTS FOR EGYPT FOR

MILNER'S SAFE COMPANY, LIMITED.

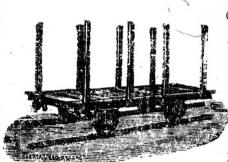
Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company, Limited OF HAMBURG. (COVERS ALSO BURGLARY RISKS.) The National Assurance Company of Ireland.

Now assumed by the Yorkshire Fire & Life Insurance Coy. Established 1824 Fire Insurance Policies granted on all approved Descriptions of Property, at moderate rates. ALEXANDRIA, Maison A. N. Assr. Bue Constantinople. CAIRC, Hosh Isse

### ORENSTEIN & KOPPEL, LTD. # 10,000,000 FRS. CAPITAL

PURVEYORS TO H.H. THE KHEDIVE d permanent railways, - Passenger and goods cars

Tipping and platform waggens for all purposes. - Lecomotives from 18-400 H.P. Large stocks of rails, trucks and lecemetives always kept in Alexandri



Sole Agents for Egypt and Sudan of :-COMPTOIRMETALLURGIQUE EGYPTIEN

HUMBOLDT ENGINEERING WORKS CO KALE, MEAR COLOGNE. R. HORNSBY & SONS, LTD.,

GRANTHAM, (ENGLAND). KIRCHNER & CO., LEIPZIG. CARL MEISSNER, HAMBURG.

BNGLISH AND AMERICAN SYSTEMS OF STEAM PLOUGHING BUGINES

TO PLOUGH 8 TO 20 FEDDANS PER DAY. OFFICES (CAIRO: Sharia el-Madabegh No 32 (Coronel Buildings, near the National Bank.)
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31-8-906

The Egyptian Engineering Stores. MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS & MACHINERY IMPORTERS, ALEXANDRIA

Sole Agents for Egypt, Asia Minor and Syria for

Messrs. CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH, Lincoln, Portable & fixed Engines & Boilers, Con mills, Thrashing, Strawbruising & Cutting Machines.

Les différences de prix pour livraison sur Contrats de coton Juillet ont été fixées comme WALTER A. WOOD. Mowing and Reaping Machine Co. Hoosiek Falls. N.Y. WALTER A. WOOD, Mowing and Reaping Machine Co. Hoosick Palls, N.Y. (America' Reapers, Mowers, Harvesters & Rakes. PIGUET & Co., Lyons. - French Steam Engines.

AVELING & PORTER, LIMITED, Rochester.—Steam Rollers and Steam Ploughs. LES TANNERIES LYONNAISES, Oullins (Rhône).—Best Leather Belting.

E. S. HINDLEY, Burton, Dorset.—Vertical Engines and Boilers, specially designed for driving Electric Dynamos & Centrifugal Pumps, etc., etc. HILLAIRET HUGUEOT, Paris.—Electricians.

L. DUMONT, Paris.—Centrifugal puraps. R. P. & B. TURNER. LTD., Inswich .- Plong Mills

21188-24 11 906

### CREDIT LYONNAIS

Société Anonyme CAPITAL 250,000,000 DE FRANCS ENTIÈREMENT VERSÉS

> Agences d'Égypte : Alexandrie, Le Caire, Port-Said

T E CRÉDIT LYONNAIS fait toutes opéra tions de banque, telles que : Avances sur titres; Ouverture de comptes courants contre dé-

pôts de valeurs; Emission de traites et chèques, émission de lettres de Crédit, paiement par télégraphe sur les principales villes de la France et de

l'étranger ; Garde de titres ; Recouvrement d'effets sur l'Egypte et

l'étranger ; Le Crédit Lyonnais reçoit des fonds ou un compte de dépôt et délivre des bons à un compte de dépôt et délivre des bons à 2 % aux bons de 1 an et au-delà. 81-17 966

CHARLES EVANS.

Passenger, Shibbing, Custom House and Forwarding Agent
Royal Chambers, FORT SAID.

Strict personal attention guaranteed.

respondents everywhere. 27042-31-12-006
4GENT FOR "THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

### DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS For the Liver & Kidneys

are an unfailing and reliable remedy for diseases of these important organs, gout, rheumatism, gravel, pains in the back and kindred ailments (acquired or constitutional). Sold by principal Chemists, not in loose quantities, but only in boxes, price 2s. 2d. bearing the British Government Stamp with the words Eugene Le Clere, impressed thereon to protect the public from frand.

DR. LE CLERC'S SOAP.

Medical, autiseptic, used and recommended by eminent dermatologists in the treatment of eczema, lepra, psoriadis, ulcerations, skin erup tions, itching and irritating skin humours, baby rashes, etc., also a prophylactic against the risk of contracting disease and infectious disorders generally. Its healing properties greatly minimise the inconveniences of shaving in cases of pimples, spots, tecacne. In Tablets, price 1s. hold by Max Fischer, Cairo and Alexandria.

### BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER

BREEMEN. PEARS NO HONEST COMPETITION FOR QUALITY N.B. - Inferior Brands now being offered to Managers of certain good circles.

B eware of evilly disposed competition u SUPERIOR BRAND OF BEER

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Telegraphic Address;

Subscribed Capital, £4,233,325. Paid-up Capital, £846,665. Reserve Fund, £400,000.

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Manager: PHILIP HAROLD WADE Assistant Sub-Manager :

CHARLES WOOLLE

JOSEPH GURNEY FOWLER, Esq. (Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co.) FRANCIS WILLIAM PIXLEY, Esq. (Messrs Jackson, Pixley, Browning, Husey & Co.) Bankers:

To Subscribed Capital \_£4,233,325 By Cash at Bankers... Securities-British and Indian

... £1,608,722.15.10 462,873 7 10

Loans at call, short and fixed

Sundry Balances, and Interest due on Investments & Loans Freehold Premises

£16,074,939 10

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT for the Maif-year ending 30th June, 1906,

To Current expenses, including Directors' and Auditors' Remuneration, Salaries, Stationery, Income tax, and other charges ... Rebate of Interest on Bills not due, carried to New Account... Six months' Dividend at the rate of Tenner Cent per server. By Balance brought forward from 31st December, 1905... 12,764 5 11 during the half-year ... 118,478 15 perCent. per annum free of Income Tax. 42,333.5.0 Balance carried for-ward to next ac-53,232 10 3

£130,254 1 4

J. GURNEY FOWLER, F.C.A., (Price, Waterhouse & Co.) FRANCIS W. PIXLEY, F.C.A., (Jackson, Pixley, Browning, Husey & Co.) Auditors

Approved Mercantile Bills Discounted. Loans granted upon Negotiable Securities. Money received on Deposit at Call and Short Notice at the Current Market Rates, and for longer periods upon specially agreed terms. Investments and Sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities effected. All communications upon this subject to be addressed to the Manager. 28258—3x-2

# Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt), Ltd.

MECHANICAL AND BLECTRICAL ENGINEERS, ALSO SHIPBUILDERS, &C., &C.

All classes of engineering work and supply of stores undertaken.

Pontoon Dock for raising vessels of the largest sise.

35, CORNHILL, 6th July, 1906.

GEO. ANGUS & CO., LTD. ng of every description, cotton and Balata.

TANGYES LIMITED (SOLE VENDORS.)

CROMPTON & Co., LTD.

COCHRAN & CO. ANNAN, LTD.

THE COOPER STEAM DIGGER CO. LTD

Diggers made in size No. 5, 6, 8 and 12,

STRAM DIGGER, specially suitable for small landowners.

Alexandria Office and Stores, Abu Dirdar Street, No. 12.

### Egyptian Delta Light Railways Co., Limited.

Connections made with the most important trains of the State Railway in the Province of Behera, Gharbieh, Dakahlieh Charkieh and Galioubieh. Through service for goods between al stations of the Company and over 100 principal stations of the State Railway in Upper and

TELOUAN BRANCH.) Bab-el-Louk dep. 6.20 8. 5 9.10 10.10 12.10 1.15 3.10 4.15 5.15 6.15 7.30 8.40 10.10 12.30 Helouan ... arr. 7. 7 8.49 9.45 10.47 12.45 1.50 3.45 4.50 5.49 6.53 8. 4 9.26 10.49 1. 7 Helouan... dep. | 6.25 | 7.50 | 8.15 | 9.10 | 10.10 | 12.10 | 1.15 | 3.10 | 4.15 | 5.15 | 6.20 | 7.25 | 8.50 | 10.15 | 11.15 | Bab-el-Louk arr. | 7.10 | 8.20 | 9.00 | 9.45 | 10.47 | 12.47 | 1.52 | 3.45 | 4.53 | 5.49 | 6.54 | 8.5 | 9.32 | 10.53 | 11.53

CAIRO SEWAGE TRANSPORT

Secretary :

FRANCIS GOLDSCHMIDT. Auditors :

BANK OF ENGLAND. THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED. BALANCE SHEET, 30th June, 1906.

Government, and other Trustee Securities, including City of London Corporation Bonds.....

2,071,596 3 dates ... Bills Discounted.. 11,660,917 2

£130,254 1

BOULAG ENGINE WORKS

SOLE AGENTS IN EGYPT FOR

RICHARD GARRETT & SONS, LTD. LEGGING & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS

SHAND, MASON & CO.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO., LITD.

Telegraphic Address: "ENGINEER, OAIFO" and "ENGINEER, ALEXANDRIA."

Works Office in town, Sharia Bab-Kl-Hadeed (CAIRO).

loser Egypt. Goods may also be through-booked from or to any station on Helouan Railway. The Company has 90 stations opened for public Telegraph Service in conjunction with all offices of the Government Telegraph Department. For time tables, tarifs and information apply to the offices at Cairo, Alexandria, Damanhour, Tantah, Zagasig or Saida Zenab.

ENGRAIS NATURELS COMPLI Pousirettes, Engrals Chimiques Orga

Telephone Company of Egypt, Limited.

Sub-Manager: WATKIN W. WILLIAMS.

viz., 169,333 shares of £25 each Capital paid-up, viz.: £5 p. share 846,665 0 0 Reserve Fund ... ... ... 400,000 0 0

Deposits and Sundry Balances. 11.628,988 1 11 Bills Re-discounted ... ... 3,081,796 13 1 Amount at credit of Profit and

£16,074,939 10 5

53,232 10 3

BRANCHES AT SHARIA BAB-KL-HADEED (CAIRO), ALEXANDRIA AND KHARTCUM

STOHWASSER & WINTER PUTTIE

CORPORATION LTD. Just Mixes & Co. Steam and Oil Mor CHUBB & SON'S LOCK & SAFE CO. L'TD

Chubb's Steel Safes of all sizes on hand, the building of strong rooms undertaken.

THE SEAMLESS STEEL BOAT CO., LTD

SPECIALITIES :- TANGYES' GAS ENGINES with Producer Plants, COOPER PATENT